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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1413)

Name of Candidate	Subhankar Bala		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	677006
Center	O.R.N.	Date	09/08/20

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
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6	10	
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9	10	
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18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question Cum Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न सह उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. In India, ancient and medieval storage structures such as the step wells, are not only magnificent in their conception, architecture and ornamentation but also hold a lesson for contemporary water concerns. Discuss with examples. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में बावड़ियों जैसी प्राचीन और मध्यकालीन जल भंडारण संरचनाएं न केवल अपनी अवधारणा, वास्तुकला और अलंकरण में भव्य है, बल्कि जल संबंधी वर्तमान चिंताओं हेतु एक सीख भी उपलब्ध कराती हैं। उदाहरणों सहित विवेचना कीजिए।

We find a significant number of water conservation system of medieval India still present in India, which are of immence value in many aspects. Concept of water storage structures was mainly prevalent in south India and western India.

Medieval and ancient storage structures:

① In S. India in many parts tanks (eri) and smaller tanks (pereris) were built along the river as a buffer.

② In western India step wells near temples. (Rani ka Vav in Gujrat) is beautiful and also efficient in water conservation

③ Many other structures like Khadin, dong Kuhl in Himachal pradesh was designed based on local topography and rainfall pattern.

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Lesson for contemporary water concern:

① Local management of water resources based on local situation

② Charging tax based on usage of water from tanks ensure regular maintenance

③ Sustainable use of water to avoid water shortage in summer months.

④ Focus on water conservation through rainwater harvest and also use percolation tanks to fill up reservoirs.

⑤ Keeping the water source pure for protecting people from water bourne disease

Thus there are various learning we can take from ancient & medieval water storage systems of India to tackle current water problem.

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2. In the period after 1919-20, the influence of Indian capitalist class over the nationalist movement progressively increased due to various reasons. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

1919-20 के पश्चात् की अवधि में, विभिन्न कारणों से राष्ट्रवादी आंदोलन पर भारतीय पूंजीवादी वर्ग का प्रभाव उत्तरोत्तर बढ़ा। चर्चा कीजिए।

After 1920-25 Indian capitalists contributed in many ways to Indian freedom struggle. Capitalist class in India were not necessarily subordinate to British industrialists. Many of them innovated new ways to explore market in the country. Gradually they wanted better control of finance, trade on Indian hands for mutual benefit.

Influence of capitalists on freedom struggle:

① Most of the capitalists didn't participate openly by participating in protests, they provided monetary support necessary for the struggle

Major Industrialists include: G.D. Birla, Lala Sri Ram, Purosottam das, Homi modi.

② Some industrialists like Jamnalal Bajaj

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actively participated and even went to jail during this time.

Reasons for participation

- They were influenced by Local and national Leadership.
- Growth of Swadeshi industries
- Provincial ministries gradually gave some power to Industrialists.
- More power to Indians would support their industry
- FICCI, ASSOCHAM were setup for increased bargaining power

Thus although in a later stage capitalist class contributed to national movement, which led to Bombay plan, and post independant industrial growth

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3. With modern education being introduced in India to meet the interests of the British, its reach was restricted and its character unsatisfactory. Discuss. (150 words) 10

ब्रिटिश हितों को पूरा करने के लिए भारत में आरंभ की गयी आधुनिक शिक्षा की पहुंच सीमित थी और इसका चरित्र भी असंतोषजनक था। चर्चा कीजिए।

British introduced contribution in education after charter act, 1813 by spending 1 lakh every year for education of Indians. It later resulted to a bigger scale of education, but it's reach was limited and it's character was not for educational growth.

Modern education by British:

① Macaulay's minute in 1835
② Wood's despatch in 1854 is the magnacarta
③ Establishment of universities in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras
④ Several commissions to improve quality of education.

Restricted Reach and character:

① British wanted to make use of cheap labour available in India for clerical

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work, thus the aim was to create a docile class.

② It was limited to only upper and middle class people in urban areas, as during independence >80% people were illiterate

③ Many wanted to educate Indians as "White man's burden" or to implement "Downward infiltration" theory.

④ There was severe lack of scope for higher education & research in India

⑤ Most of the people from upper class got chance to study thus deepening the class divide & religious divide.

Thus although the educated intelligentia later became torchbearer of Indian freedom struggle, overall British education system was limited and discriminatory.

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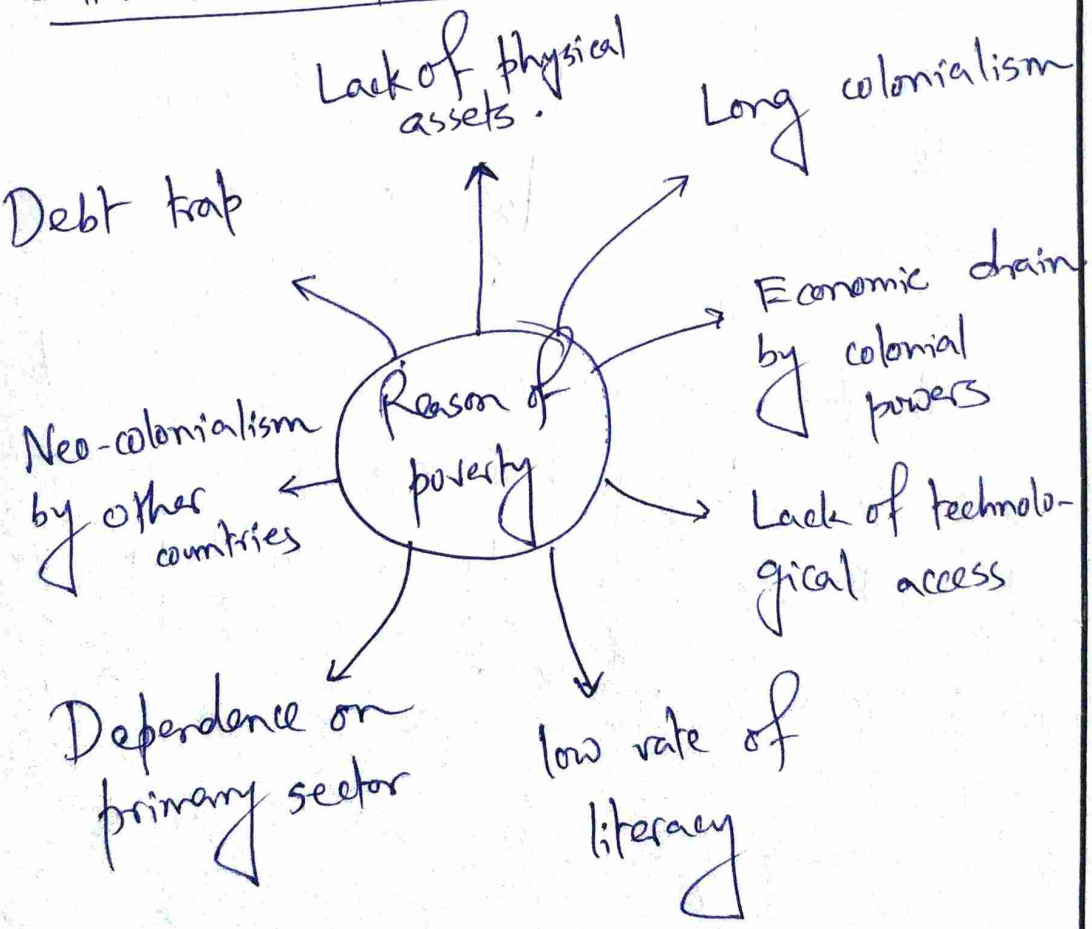
4. Throw light on the reasons of poverty in the third world countries and enumerate the key ideas suggested in the Brandt report of 1980 to help them. **(150 words) 10**

तृतीय विश्व के देशों में निर्धनता के कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए और उनकी सहायता करने के लिए वर्ष 1980 की ब्रांट (Brandt) रिपोर्ट में अनुशंसित प्रमुख विचारों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Concept of third world country came up during cold war era. Third world countries comprises of recently decolonised nations which have much lower GDP compared to earlier colonial powers.



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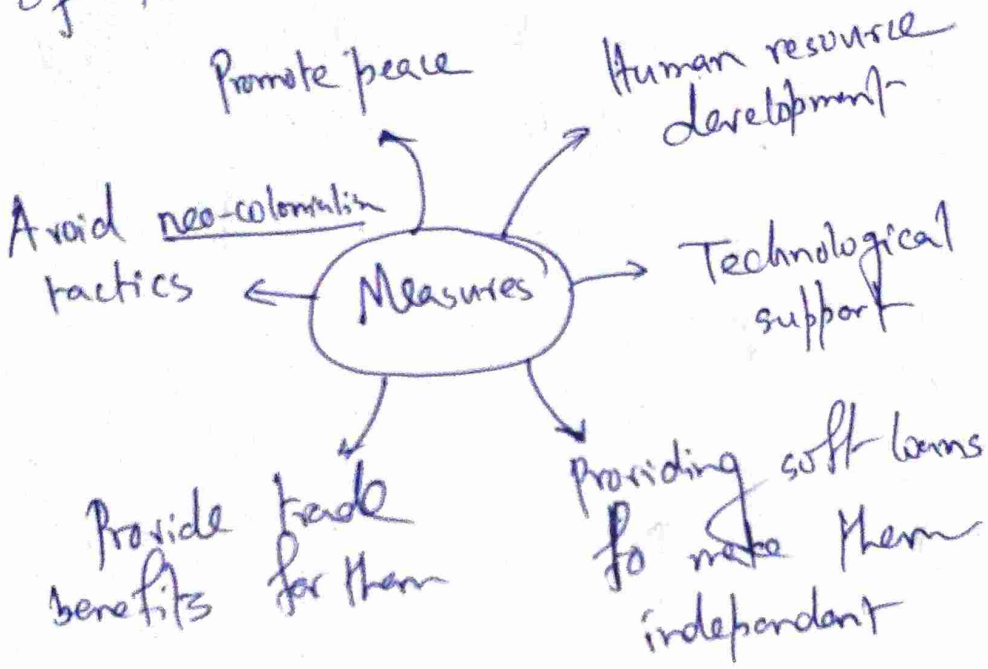
Key Idea Suggested in Brandt Report, 1980:

This report was brought in the UN suggesting measures to improve the condition of third world countries.



Although these measures weren't implemented in true sense by gradual economic integration third world nations gradually are marching towards removal of poverty.

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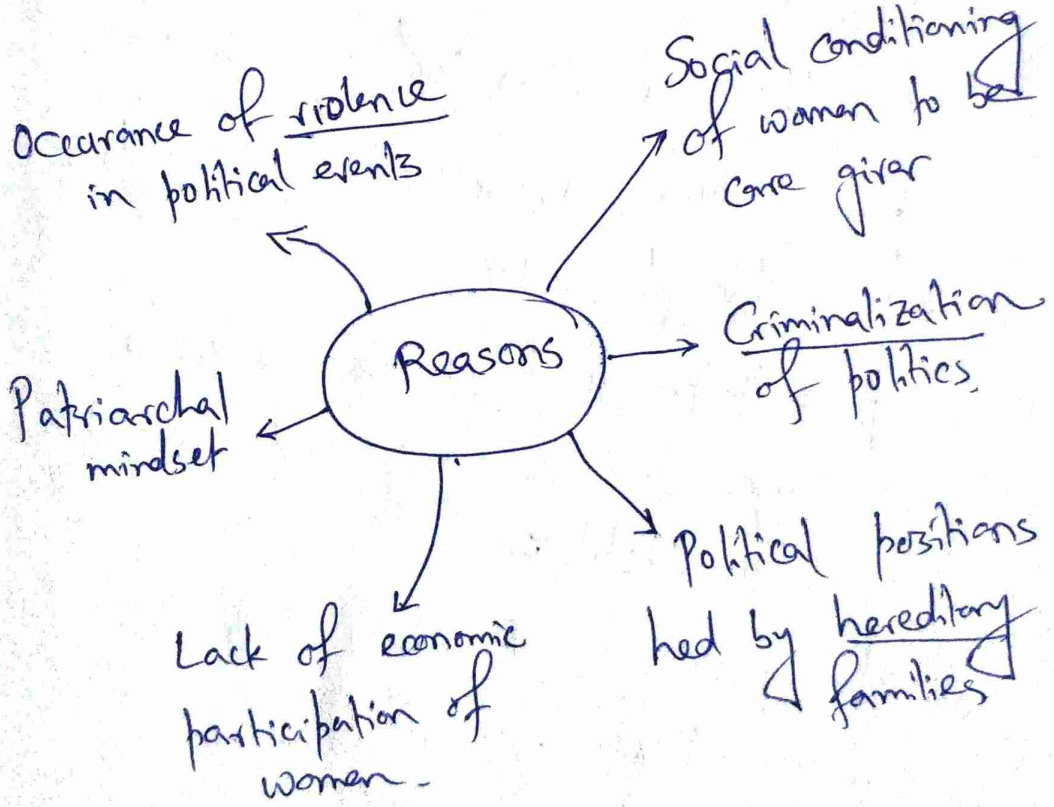
5. Give an account of various factors that have led to poor participation of women in Indian politics. **(150 words) 10**

भारतीय राजनीति में महिलाओं की निम्न भागीदारी हेतु उत्तरदायी विभिन्न कारकों का विवरण दीजिए।

In 17th Loksabha number of women MPs is only 14% when globally this is ~25%. This shows the vast gap in participation of women in Indian politics. There are various reasons for this.



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India was one of the rare countries where economic gender gap was higher than political gender gap and one way to reduce political gap is to reduce economic gap.

Measures:
- As implemented in Panchayati Raj system introduce idea of reservation for women
- Social campaign to change the perception of society
- Reduce criminalization in politics through laws.
- Help local women leaders to come up in state and national level politics.

Political equality will surely help in achieving a more inclusive society as seen in all the nations where there are women PM they tend to perform better in gender equality

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6. Though both caste and race are manifestations of closed systems of stratification, there are important differences between the two. Explain.

(150 words) 10

यद्यपि, जाति और प्रजाति (race) दोनों ही स्तरीकरण की बंद व्यवस्था की अभिव्यक्तियां हैं, तथापि इन दोनों के मध्य महत्वपूर्ण अंतर भी हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Caste is a concept prevalent in Indian society where society is divided along the line based on occupation.

Race concept of stratification is a much more radical idea where one part of society is believed to be a purer human compared to others.

Caste and Race as stratification process:

① Both divide human society along certain rules.

② In both system eventually few group tries to impose their ideas on other groups.

③ Both these ideas are dangerous for unity of a country or the whole world overall.

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Important differences:

① Caste system was initially created to divide the society based on occupation initially this division was flexible and was meant no discrimination but race theory is based on dividing human based on their purity.
It is discriminatory from the beginning

② As seen in Indian system initially caste system didn't create a divided society, but as seen in race theory Hitler who believed in pure Aryan race theory led to killing of millions of jews.

Thus although race and caste division both are harmful for the society and humanity race theory is much more dangerous and radical in its ideology.

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7. What are peri-urban areas? Highlight the problems of peri-urban areas in India and also suggest corrective measures. **(150 words) 10**

परिनगरीय (peri-urban) क्षेत्र क्या हैं? भारत में परिनगरीय क्षेत्रों की समस्याओं पर प्रकाश डालिए और साथ ही सुधारात्मक उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

Peri urban areas refers to the areas around the perimeter of an urban centre, this area is at the edge of the city. Due to rapid urbanization peri urban areas around big cities have grown multifold thus creating various challenges.

Problem of peri urban areas

- Unhygenic living condition of many due to living on encroached lands
- Very long commutation time for working group
- High rate of crimes in the areas.
- It restricts smooth growth of the city
- Improper city growth leads to erronous city structure, drainage problems etc

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Suggested Corrective measures:

① Many illegal lands can be given legalized status to improve living condition.
eg: Done by Odisha govt in Bhubaneshwar city.

② Proper public transport system for the region

③ Proper registration of people living there to provide social security and health facilities

④ Create apt body to take care of hygenic condition of peri urban areas

⑤ Providing education facility in the locality

Thus as our cities are growing fast, peri urban areas needs to be tackled properly for smooth growth and better human development in the cities.

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8. Studying the cosmos for over a quarter century, the Hubble Space Telescope has changed our fundamental understanding of the universe. Elaborate. **(150 words) 10**

एक चौथाई सदी से अधिक समय तक ब्रह्मांड का अध्ययन करते हुए, हबल स्पेस टेलीस्कोप ने ब्रह्मांड के संबंध में हमारी मौलिक समझ को बदल दिया है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Hubble space telescope was put in the space in 1990s which was placed for detailed analysis of every corner of the sky to bring out new information about various galaxies and stars and planets. In last ~25 years it has provided various important information to change perception of the universe.

Objectives of the telescope:

→ To capture image of other galaxies in various wave length EM waves

→ To study characteristics of other planets.

→ To capture image of comets, meteors and many NEOs around the earth.

→ To gain information about various cosmological events in various galaxies.

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Changed the fundamental understanding of the universe.

① It has given information of hundreds of other planets, which are in the goldilock's zone (condition that is habitable)

② By taking image of other galaxies and its speeds it gave clear picture about the past and future of the universe

③ It helped in understanding concepts of dark energy, dark matter, gravitational waves of cosmology

④ It also contributed in establishing existence of black hole at the centre of many other galaxies.

Thus as Hubble revolutionized the cosmology by the idea of Big Bang, Hubble telescope also contributed immenely in cosmology.

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9. Give an account of the location of pharmaceutical industry in India. Also, give reasons as to why India has emerged as the pharmacy of the world.
(150 words) 10

भारत में औषध उद्योग की अवस्थिति का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही, इसका कारण भी बताइए कि भारत विश्व की औषधशाला (फार्मेसी) के रूप में क्यों उभरा है।

Pharmaceutical Industry is a footloose industry which is one of the reason for its specific location in the country. India is 3rd largest producer of medicines by volume, thus earning the title of "Pharmacy of the world".

Location of Pharma industry:

① Initially when GST was not in place, due to state's given benefits and centre's effort to implement equitable growth Pharma industry was present in the hilly states of Himachal & Uttarakhand.

② Later, due to economic integration again pharma industry is shifting to near market and near the ports of Gujarat, Maharashtra, due to ease of finance, transport, market, ports etc.

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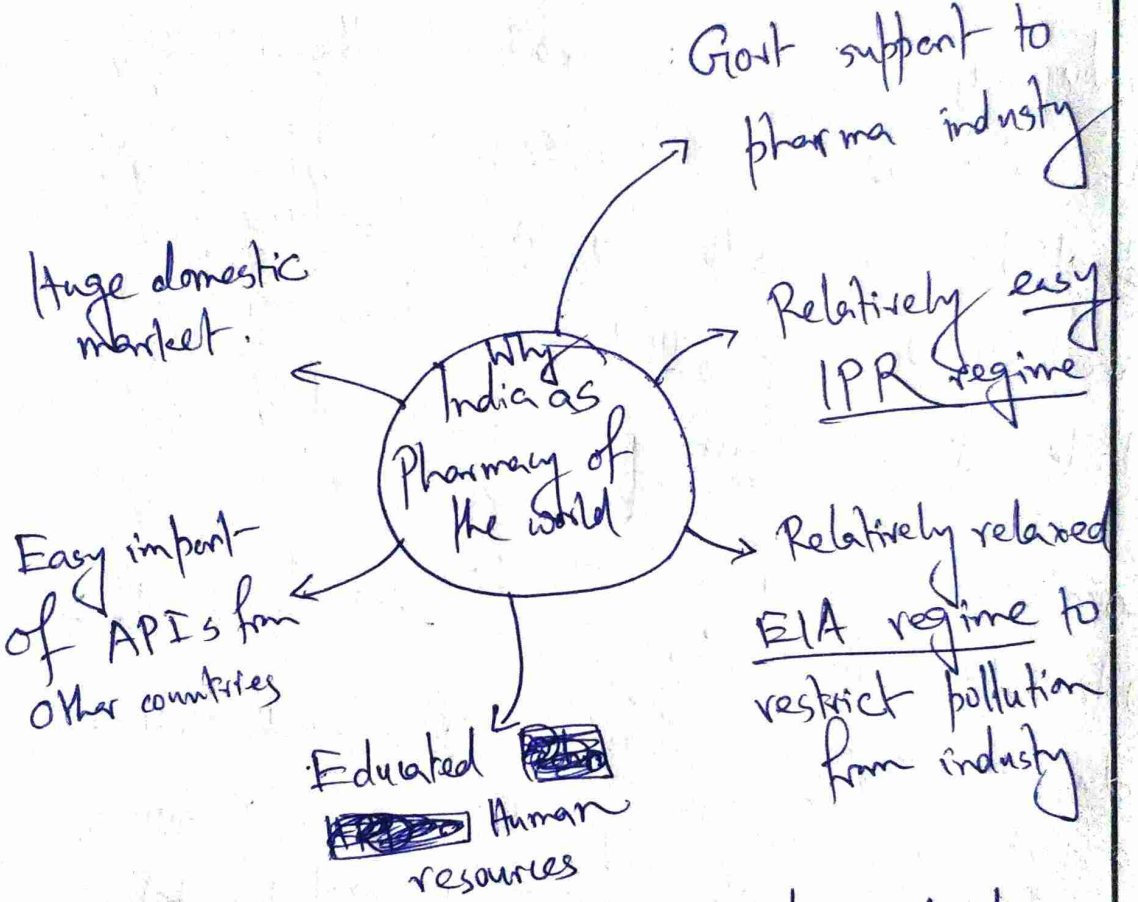
③ But not only in these states pharma industry is present in other parts like Southern India and Eastern India (W.B).



Thus during COVID-19 pandemic India will surely play a positive role in helping the world to get back on its feet faster.

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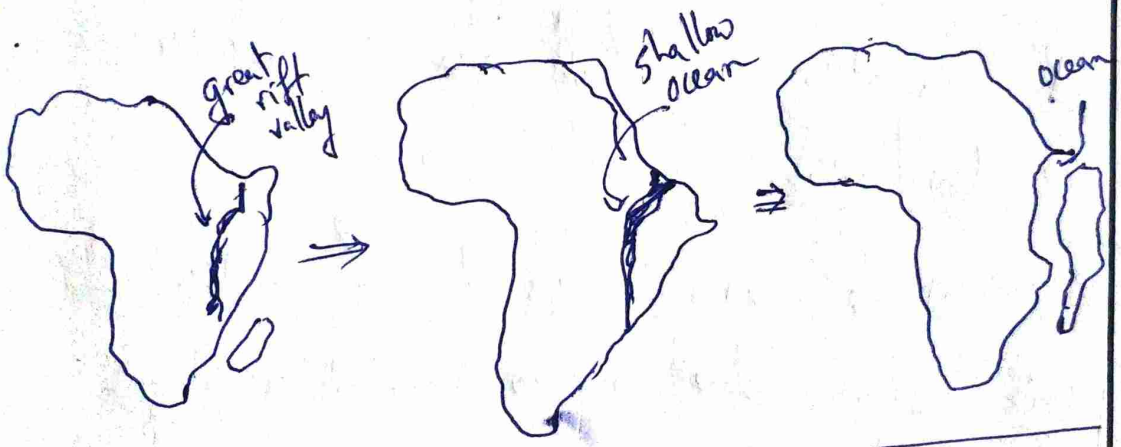
10. Giving example, explain how continental rupture ultimately results in the formation of a new ocean basin. **(150 words) 10**

उदाहरण देते हुए, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि किस प्रकार महाद्वीपीय विदारण के परिणामस्वरूप अंततः नवीन महासागरीय बेसिन का निर्माण होता है।

Continental rapture is a concept from continental drift theory, where continental masses float above the asthenosphere and sometimes breaks apart to create new continental mass and forming new ocean basin.



Process of continental rapture:

- Continental masses floats along with oceanic plates.
- Due to rising & drowning limb of lava inside often continents face force which breaks the continent into parts along the weakest joint.

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→ Initially a rift valley is created which is like a depression

⇒ Gradually it becomes a shallow land filled by water to form lakes or shallow sea.

e.g. (current great rift valley and all lakes e.g. Tanganiaka)..

⇒ In later part it totally gets separated & creates a full sea in between 2 landmass.

Thus over a period of million of years often due to continental rapture new landmass gets created and also new ocean basin gets created.

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11. A strong tradition of linguistic analysis developed in ancient India and there remained a continuous focus on its preservation and transmission. Elucidate. **(250 words) 15**

प्राचीन भारत में भाषा संबंधी विश्लेषण की एक सुदृढ़ परंपरा विकसित हुई थी और इसके संरक्षण एवं संचरण पर निरंतर ध्यान दिया जाता रहा था। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

India has more than 1500 languages in the country and many of them are thousands of years old. From ancient time tradition of linguistic analysis is present in India. which includes analyzing the grammar, type of language, similarities and differences etc. This tradition is still present in the form of learning of languages.

Strong tradition of linguistic analysis:

① In Ancient India as Many language evolved from Sanskrit in many literature a comparative study is done for many language.

② As people used to interact with other people of other language a proper analysis of other language was necessary.

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③ Many a times scholars defined proper grammers of a language.
eg: During Chalukya period proper grammar of Kannada language and Telugu was created.

④ In case of Bengali modern grammar was created in 1850s by Vidyasagar.

⑤ Linguistic analysis of Hindi, Urdu was prevalent even during Mughal period leading to growth of literature.

Continuous focus on preservation & transmission:

① Govt has notified certain language as classical language which includes Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam, Odiya, Sanskrit.

② These language gets a cultural centres for conducting research on these languages.

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③ Not only these many other language are studied extensively in many universities to track their change over time.

④ Also division of languages based on its sweetness, variety of words, available letters etc also shows the research on languages.

Thus undoubtedly there is an effort to preserve & transmit culture of linguistic analysis of Indian society.

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12. Explain, using examples, how the nature of peasant movements changed during the colonial period. **(250 words) 15**

उदाहरणों के साथ स्पष्ट कीजिए कि औपनिवेशिक काल के दौरान किसान आंदोलनों की प्रकृति किस प्रकार परिवर्तित हुई।

Peasant movement refers to revolt by the farmers which was prevalent throughout the British period of more than 200 years. However the nature and intensity changed over time.

Peasant movements before 1857:

① Narkelberia Uprising: By Titumir in Bengal done by poor farmers in protest of new revenue system and high taxation.

② Revolt by Paglapanthis: In Kusufsahi Pargana, it was done by farmers of rural areas.

Nature
- limited to small area.
- Not for freedom
- Lack of technology
- Hindu Muslim unity
- Primitive way of protest.

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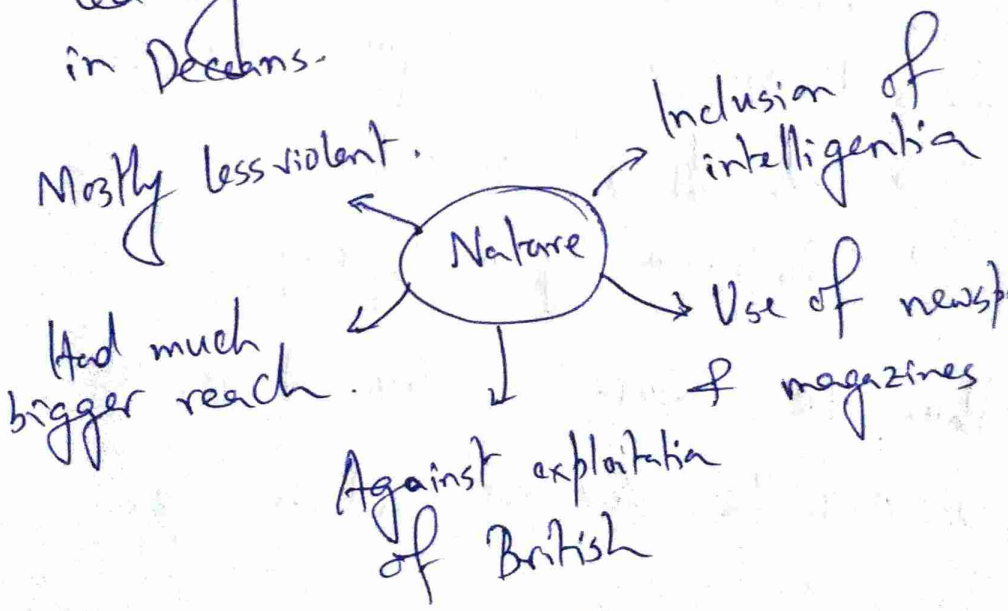
After 1857:

① Indigo revolt: by Vishu Vishwas & Digambar Biswas. in Nadia district against Indigo planter.

② Pabna Agrarian league: Fought cases in the courts taking help of local intelligentia to gain economic relief.

③ Ramosi Peasant uprising: in 1870s led by Vasidev Balband Phadke. in Deccans.



Modern Peasant movements:

① Eka movement in UP

② Tebhaga movement in Bengal in

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protest of 2/3rd of the produce as tax.

③ Telangana peasant revolt: much more violent, with communist ideology

④ Kisan Sabha movements: Using formal protests to gain some benefit during low price.

e.g. All India Kisan Sabha, 1936.

Nature
- Some were violent, some legal
- division along religious lines
- Had all India impact.
- Contribution by intelligentia.

Thus the nature of peasant revolt changed over the time of British rule.

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13. What were the conditions and circumstances that led to the emergence of Socialist Movement in India? Analyse the impact of socialist ideas on the Indian National Movement. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में समाजवादी आंदोलन के उद्भव के लिए उत्तरदायी परिस्थितियां और घटनाक्रम क्या थे? भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन पर समाजवादी विचारों के प्रभाव का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Socialist movement in Indian struggle grew in 20s of 20th century when many young leaders gave their support to socialist ideas. Socialist movement had significant impact on policy of independent India.

Conditions & circumstances that led to Socialist movement:

① Growth of communist Russia after 1917 and growth of USSR even during Great financial Crisis, 1929.

② Influence of many thinkers like Tolstoy on Indian leaders.

③ After war there was high price in market and severe British economic draining.

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④ Pathetic condition of working class & peasants in India

⑤ High taxation by Princely states on its citizens

During this time initially As JL Nehru & Subhas Bose were vocal leader of socialist ideas, later in 1930s JP Narayan, Acharya Narendra dev created Socialist Congress party.

Impact on Indian National movement:

① Even during Nehru's speech in 1929 future socialistic ideas were visible

② During S.C. Bose's presidentship National Economic policy was created.

③ After independence India followed a socialistic path in future

④ It helped inclusion of common people

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in national struggle.

Thus as in 1930s Communism and Socialism started to grow its influence in India, Socialism became one of the basis for Indian as a nation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. The Truman doctrine was part humanitarian and part strategic in its objectives and impact. Analyse. (250 words) 15

ट्रूमैन सिद्धांत अपने उद्देश्यों और प्रभाव में आंशिक रूप से मानवीय और आंशिक रूप से रणनीतिक था। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

After the WW-II USA announced Truman doctrine. Unlike after WW-I as USA adopted isolationist policy under Woodrow Wilson. In Truman doctrine USA extended much help to Europe for reconstruction and also assumed leadership as a global power.

Components of Truman doctrine:

① USA will help europe to get up on its feet soon.

② Unlike WWI no excessive pressure will be put on losing side creating future conflict.

③ Under guidance of UN there will be effort to maintain peace and stability to avoid future war.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

④ Restrict the growth of communism in the world and help in the growth of "free world".

Part of Humanitarian part was strategic

① As USA extended help under Marshal plan European powers got back into shape very fast with 15-20% CAGR.

② It also relieved pressure from colonies thus led to a faster decolonization

③ It helped the western Europe to get more integrated with America.

④ Strategically it tried to reduce power of Communist Russia.

⑤ It helped USA's economy to grow fast to lead the global economy.

⑥ This plan also ensured a bigger market for USA globally.

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(7) It also led to the fear of domino theory of communist growth in future

Thus Truman doctrine actually pushed USA & USSR into the cold war in later period along with a prosperous western nations in future.

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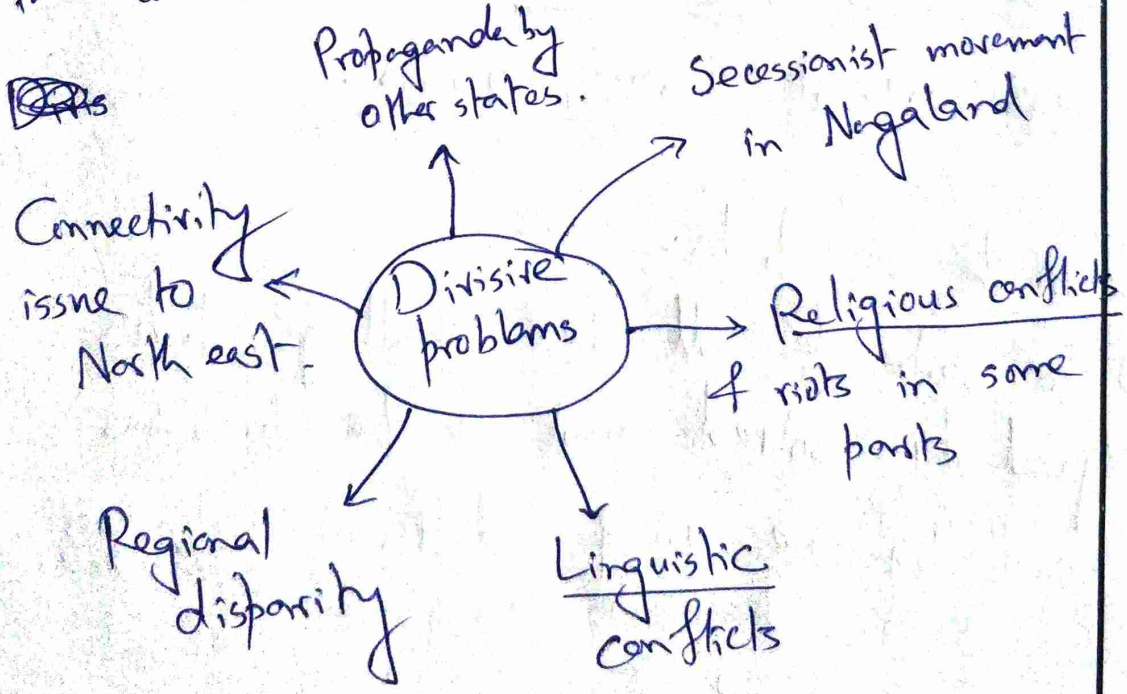
15. Almost all the major 'divisive' problems of today have been there ever since Independence, or even earlier. But in spite of them India has not only survived as a nation but also become stronger. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

वर्तमान समय की लगभग सभी प्रमुख 'विभाजनकारी' समस्याएं स्वतंत्रता के समय से या यहां तक कि उससे पहले से रही हैं। किन्तु इन सबके बावजूद न केवल एक राष्ट्र के रूप में भारत का अस्तित्व बना रहा बल्कि यह पहले से अधिक सुदृढ़ भी हुआ है। चर्चा कीजिए।

India is a diverse country in every sense and after the fall of Yugoslavia, USSR many estimated breaking down of a diverse India. But in spite of many 'divisive' problems prevalent India continued to be united and gradually marching towards becoming a strong economy of the world.



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Existence of these problems:

① Problems of Khalistan issue, Nagaland & other state's issue is prevalent for a long time, many of which have subsided.

② Being a diverse country India always had multiple religion and problems of religious conflicts were also present.

③ Regional disparity, centralization of power was present from British period.

④ Propaganda and other acts of state and non state actors to harm India was present from 1950s.

Growth of India:

① In spite of all these challenges India gradually solved most of the problems one by one using different techniques.

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② In spite of many issues idea of Indian identity has helped many parts to stay united.

③ As over time regions are getting benefit of progress many of the issues are going to oblivion.

④ Taking pride in unity in diversity and creating provision for citizen centric governance helped many threats to subside.

Thus as still many problems are threatning India's unity India will gradually solve the issue to keep its unity and integrity intact in future.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Domestic servants are one unique group of workers in modern India, which is ubiquitous but remains invisible. Indicate the challenges faced by this section of workers. Also, discuss the factors that contribute to these challenges and suggest measures to address them. **(250 words) 15**

घरेलू नौकर आधुनिक भारत में श्रमिकों का एक अद्वितीय समूह है, जो सर्वव्यापी है किन्तु अदृश्य बना रहता है। श्रमिकों के इस वर्ग द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, इन चुनौतियों में योगदान देने वाले कारकों की विवेचना कीजिए और उन्हें दूर करने के उपाय भी सुझाइए।

Domestic servants are one of the basic need for a family specially in the towns and cities. As people are getting into economic activity domestic helps maintain domestic cleanliness, foods, and other household works. This group of workers are mostly in unorganised sector and face several challenges.

Challenges faced by Domestic servants:

① No security of tenure
② No official holiday given
③ Often have to face violence in work place.
④ They are paid much below minimum wage.

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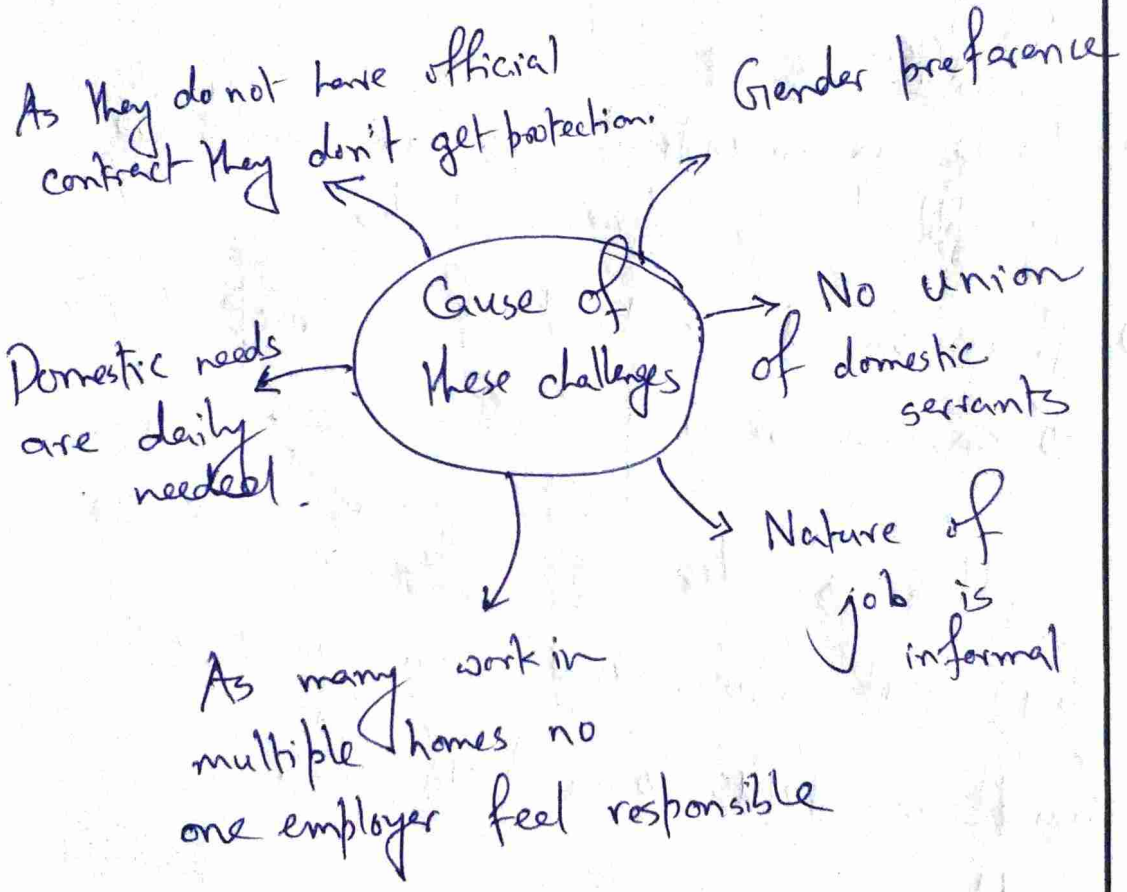
⑤ They do not get any social security.

⑥ Due to excessive work often their health gets damaged at early age.



Measures to address the issues:

① In cities there should be union of domestic servants which will ensure minimum wage.

② Govt must prescribe limit of wage

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based on daily working hour.

③ Provision for saving some money for pension and future emergency using central govt yojana for informal workers.

④ Laws on industrial workers should also be applied to 'domestic helps.

⑤ There should be kind of contract to ensure security of tenure.

Thus as domestic helps are now a big part of informal economy there should be focus to improve their condition.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. The story of contemporary India is a story of migration. In this context, explain how migration has shaped India socially and economically.

(250 words) 15

समकालीन भारत की कहानी वस्तुतः प्रवासन की एक कहानी है। इस संदर्भ में, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि प्रवासन ने किस प्रकार भारत को सामाजिक और आर्थिक रूप से आकार दिया है।

According to a recent survey in urban areas more than 50% people are migrant (internal or external). As our cities are growing, we can say migration is a crucial component of new India.

Migration in Contemporary India:

- Rural to Urban: and Urban to Urban
  - job
  - Education
  - Marriage
  - Other economic opportunity
  - Better living quality.
- Rural to Rural
  - Marriage
  - Security issues
  - Others.
- As the country is getting more connected physically and economically more migration is taking place.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Impact of migration on Society:

→ Reduced influence of Caste

→ Remittance & rural growth.

→ Growth of nuclear families

→ More freedom to the women in society

→ Increased Cost of living in Cities

→ Rise in informal economy in cities

→ Poor living condition in urban slums

→ Integration of the country.

Economic Impact:

→ It helped to implement the green revolution

→ It increased seasonal migration to cities thus augmenting income

→ Better business opportunity in different part of the country.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Due to migration there is feminization in agriculture in rural areas.

→ Thus as India's economy is growing fast it is supported by migration. Although unrestricted migration showed its negative side during COVID-19 lockdown, we need to take policy level decision to make positive use of migration in post COVID world.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Briefly describe the process of ozone hole formation. Also, explain why ozone hole over Antarctic is greater in size than the one over Arctic.

(250 words) 15

ओजोन छिद्र के निर्माण की प्रक्रिया का संक्षेप में वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि अंटार्कटिक के ऊपर का ओजोन छिद्र, आर्कटिक के ऊपर के छिद्र की तुलना में आकार में बड़ा क्यों है।

'Ozone hole' was a term coined in 1980s when scientists observed a big region over Antarctica with very thin layer of Ozone layer in Mesosphere. Ozone layer in top of Stratosphere protects the earth from harmful UV rays of the sun, which can cause cell mutation and cancer.

Process of Ozone hole formation:

① There are certain manmade items which produces gases which are released into atmosphere.

e.g. CFC, HCFC, etc

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

② These gases when rise up in the atmosphere and reach the stratosphere due to their interaction with stratospheric clouds which contain sulphuric & Phosphoric compounds, a free clorin ion (Cl^-) is produced.

③ This (CL^-) interacts with ozone (O_3) to produce oxygen O_2 and (CLO^-) again after a reaction another O_3 breaks down to O_2 and again Cl^- gets generated. Thus This creates huge depletion of O_3 from Ozone layer creating a zone with less width of ozone layer.

Why Antarctica has bigger Ozone hole:

→ Polar stratospheric cloud which interacts with the compounds & creates Cl^- needs lower temp to form.

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⇒ As both poles are circulated by polar vortexes to contain air within pole region. It is stronger in South pole due to less land mass in southern hemisphere.

⇒ This leads to much lower temp in south pole's stratosphere forming stratospheric clouds, thus accellerating the Ozone depletion process.

This is the reason why Antarctica's ozone hole is much larger than Arctic's ozone hole.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Ocean deoxygenation is one of the most detrimental, yet under-reported side-effects of human-induced climate change. Identify the causes behind it. Also, mention its socio-economic and environmental implications for the world. **(250 words) 15**

महासागरीय डीऑक्सीजनेशन मानव प्रेरित जलवायु परिवर्तन के सर्वाधिक हानिकारक, तथापि अल्पसूचित दुष्प्रभावों में से एक है। इसके लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, विश्व के लिए इसके सामाजिक-आर्थिक और पर्यावरणीय निहितार्थों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

Ocean deoxygenation refers to ~~[illegible]~~ certain part of ocean water where amount of oxygen dissolved is much lower compared to other parts, thus leading to no marine life in the part.

Cases of Ocean deoxygenation is visible in some part of gulf of Florida, Black sea etc.

Cause of Ocean deoxygenation:

① When amount of freshwater going into the ocean is changed to a higher level, its oxygen concentration changes

② Due to dissolved nutrients, eutrophication

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

happens in some part of the ocean, thus excessive biological activity depletes the dissolved oxygen.

③ When a certain part of ocean water is not part of any ocean currents there is no exchange of water, it can led to anoxic water.

④ Due to global warming ocean temp is increasing this increased stratification of ocean water layers reducing interaction between lower and upper layer, leading to less oxygen in upper layer.

Implication of Ocean deoxygenation:

① Creation of dead zones in oceans e.g. Part of gulf of Florida.

② Impact on ocean current circulation

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③ It will change concentration of ocean algaes, which are crucial in controlling CO_2 in atmosphere

④ Impact fishing grounds.

⑤ Can lead to Coral bleaching.

Thus although Ocean deoxygenation is not discussed much UNFCCC highlighted its importance in an article in recent times.

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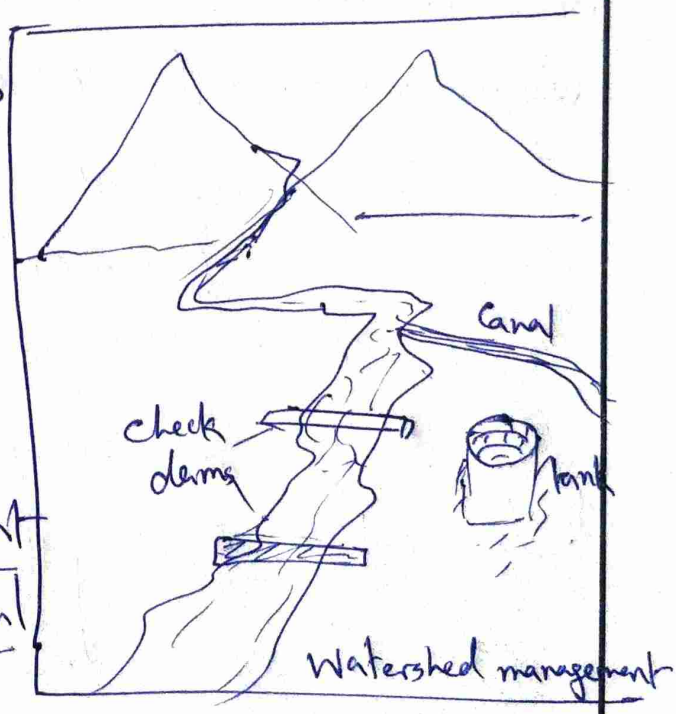
20. Watershed management can ensure effective use of both natural and social capitals. In this context, discuss how the concept of integrated watershed management can help meet the sustainable development goals in India. **(250 words) 15**

जलसंभर प्रबंधन प्राकृतिक और सामाजिक, दोनों पूंजियों का प्रभावी उपयोग सुनिश्चित कर सकता है। इस संदर्भ में, विवेचना कीजिए कि एकीकृत जलसंभर प्रबंधन की अवधारणा भारत में संधारणीय विकास लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में किस प्रकार सहायता कर सकती है।

Watershed management refers to overall management of water resources, its sustainability and usage to maximize gain in a sustainable way. During a time when India is facing water crisis in many parts, watershed management will help in effective use of both natural & social capitals.



Watershed management & Natural & Social Capitals:

① It will ensure water sources are not exploited unsustainably

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② Through check dams, percolation tanks it will ensure year around water availability.

③ It will also reduce impact of desertification.

④ It will create buffer against flood & drought, thus preventing soil erosion.

⑤ It will also help in reducing crop loss, thus will help in food security.

⑥ It will help many regions to engage in proper economic activity without worrying about water availability.

Integrated watershed management & SDGs:

① As drought and flood are a major cause of poverty it, will reduce both thus reduce poverty (SDG-1)

② By ensuring irrigation it will reduce hunger (SDG2)

③ Effective watershed management will also

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

ensure pure drinking water, thus a better health (SDG-3)

④ Through run off river & small hydro it will provide sustainable energy. (SDG-7)

⑤ It will also create economic opportunity in the blue economy. (SDG-8).

⑥ Integrated watershed management will help in inclusive growth thus reduced inequality (SDG-10).

⑦ It will also promote sustainable consumption. (SDG-12)

⑧ It will also improve life under water due to better usage (SDG-14).

Thus undoubtedly Integrated watershed management will play a big role in achieving our SDG targets by 2030.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1523)

Name of Candidate	Subhankar Bala		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	677006
Center	O.R.N.	Date	28/12/20

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
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11	15	
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18	15	
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20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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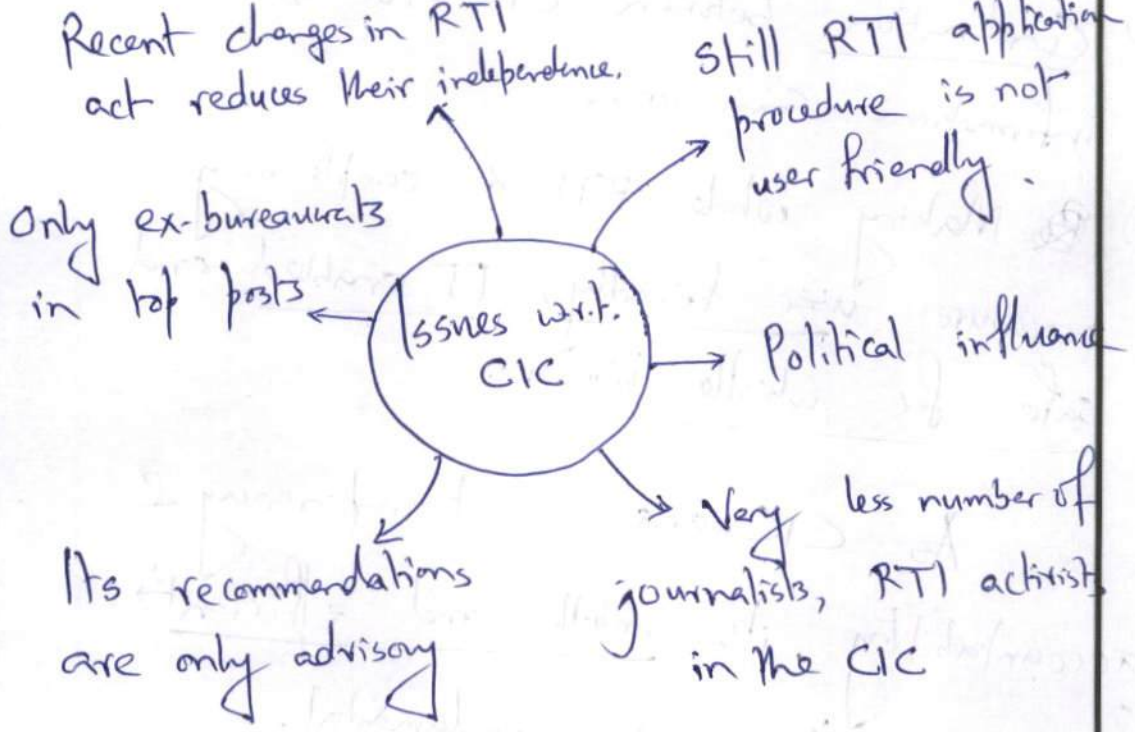
1. Enumerate the issues associated with functioning of the Central Information Commission. How can these issues be addressed?

(150 words) 10

केंद्रीय सूचना आयोग की कार्य प्रणाली से संबद्ध मुद्दों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। इन मुद्दों का कैसे समाधान किया जा सकता है?

Central information Commission was formed via act of RTI in 2005 by the parliament. But after 15 years of functioning there are some issues w.r.t its functioning.



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Ways to address:

① Supreme court has suggested to add more number of non-bureaucrats in CIC to encourage diversity. (from law, social service)

② More independence to CIC, to reveal information which may hurt image of govt.

③ Coordination between CIC and state information Commissions.

④ Making whole RTI & complaining procedure user friendly, IT enabled and safe for whistle blowers.

As CIC ensures transparency & accountability, its smooth and efficient functioning is very fundamental.

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2. In India, Governor's discretionary powers are wider than those of the President. Elaborate. (150 words) 10

भारत में, राज्यपाल की विवेकाधीन शक्तियाँ राष्ट्रपति की तुलना में अधिक व्यापक हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Constitution of India has created posts of president and governor under article 64 and 153. They both have some discretionary power. But governor's discretionary power is wider.

Governor's discretionary power:

① To reserve a bill for president's approval (art 200)

② To suggest to president imposition of president's rule in a state (art 356)

③ Situational discretions:

① Form govt when no clear majority

② Ask about condition of administration in the state

③ Dissolve assembly, when govt loses majority

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(4) Other than this whether any matter falls under Governor's discretion or not is under discretion of governor.

Discretionary power of President:

- President only has situational discretion.

(1) When no party has clear cut majority to form govt.

(2) To remove council of minister if they lose confidence in L.S.

(3) To dissolve L.S. if council of minister resigns.

Thus surely Governor has more discretionary power compared to president in India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Highlight the objectives that were sought to be achieved through tribunals. How successful have they been in meeting them? **(150 words) 10**
उन उद्देश्यों को रेखांकित कीजिए जिन्हें अधिकरणों के माध्यम से प्राप्त करने का प्रयास किया गया था। वे उन्हें पूर्ण करने में कितने सफल रहे हैं?

Tribunals are formed under article 323-A and article 323-B of the constitution. 323-A allows creation of Central Administrative tribunal (CAT) where 323-B is for other tribunals.

Objectives for formation of tribunals:

① Faster dispensation of justice.

② Cost effective procedure.

③ Reducing burden from judiciary, as they were burdened with huge no of cases.

④ Specialised bodies for specific kind of litigation.
eg. Income tax tribunals.

⑤ Better accessibility.

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Analyzing its performance:

Success
- In some domain, e.g: Income tax tribunal has performed well.
- CAT has become efficient in handling employment related cases
- To provide quick justice to sensitive cases tribunals has been good.

Failures
- Some tribunals (foreigners tribunal) do not have judicial member, violating seperation of power
- Due to interference from executive some tribunals can't perform independantly
- Infrastructural issues
- Human resource shortage.

As more than 3 crore cases are pending in courts, Better tribunal system is the need of the hour.

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4. Instead of the government regulating Over-the-top (OTT) platforms, there have been calls for a self-regulating mechanism for such platforms, as in the case of print media. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

सरकार द्वारा ओवर-द-टॉप (ओ.टी.टी.) प्लेटफॉर्म्स को विनियमित करने के स्थान पर, ऐसे प्लेटफॉर्म्स के लिए एक स्व-विनियमन तंत्र हेतु आह्वान किया गया है, जैसे कि प्रिंट मीडिया के मामले में किया गया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

OTT platforms refer to the platforms which provide access to digital contents to users by having their rights. OTT platforms have grown exponentially in recent times.

e.g: Netflix, Amazon prime, Hotstar etc.

Issues of OTT

- It can be used to show contents which can radicalize youths.
- No regulation regarding quality of content.
- Children are exposed to violence
- No mechanism to filter out contents.
- Nudity and porn contents are shown in the platforms.

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Argument for govt regulation:

- Providing a standard
- Securing IT space against obscenity
- Help in standardize the quality
- Will have control to remove contents.
- Govt. can help this sector.

Argument for self regulation:

- Rights of freedom of expression (art 19)
- It's impossible to find a single standard,
- As people will choose what they want to see.
- Self regulation is sustainable
- Need to change with time, as the platform is dynamic.

Thus we should provide self regulation, but at the same time some limits must be put, so that OTT is not misused.

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5. Bring out the arguments surrounding the issue of some states reserving jobs for locals in the private sector. **(150 words) 10**

कुछ राज्यों द्वारा निजी क्षेत्रक में नौकरियों को स्थानीय लोगों के लिए आरक्षित किए जाने से संबंधित मुद्दे के चतुर्दिक तर्कों को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Article 371 D & E allows central govt to provide residence as a condition for jobs in Andhra pradesh. But some states are arguing for putting reservation for local in pvt jobs.

Positive aspects of reservation of locals:

① It will assure local community of certain number of jobs if a factory is set-up.

② It will create ownership of people towards any factory.

③ It will reduce inter state migration.

④ It will help in inclusive growth of states.

Arguments against:

① As for many technical industry e.g: electronics, pharma company needs

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people with certain skill set, it will be difficult.

② Even if people of other region are employed they add money to the local economy, thus development.

③ Already existing non critical jobs are given to local people due to ease of availability & commutation.

④ It will create state wise barriers.

Thus as India is getting more economically integrated creating local reservation may reverse the trend, thus harmful for a national integrated economy.

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6. Identifying the key elements of Mission Karmayogi, briefly explain how it can lead to holistic development of the human resources and state's capacity. **(150 words) 10**

मिशन कर्मयोगी के प्रमुख तत्वों की पहचान करते हुए, संक्षेप में स्पष्ट कीजिए कि इससे मानव संसाधन और राज्य की क्षमता का समग्र विकास कैसे हो सकता है।

Recently Mission Karmayogi has been launched by Prime minister with 500 crore allocation for next 5 years.

Elements of Mission Karmayogi:

① Change of civil service from rule based to role based.

② Creating capacity of on site & off site training for public officials.

③ Creating IGOT portal for integrated training.

④ PM HR council will head this, under which a connected network will be created.

⑤ Provision for mid year training & mandatory training after each promotion.

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Holistic development of HR & state's capacity:

① It will encourage public servants to take innovative steps to go forward in the ladder, rather than following consequential seniority.

② Reduce red tapism.

③ It will help states to find more efficient officers for more critical jobs

④ It will increase overall efficiency of governance system.

As 2nd ARC suggested for vigorous training & review after 14 & 20 years of service & provision of early retirement, Mission Karmayogi will surely increase efficiency in governance.

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7. Highlighting the role played by ASHA workers in public health system of India, discuss the challenges faced by them. (150 words) 10
भारत की सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य प्रणाली में आशा कार्यकर्ताओं द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका को रेखांकित करते हुए, उनके द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए।

ASHA workers were formed in 2008 to ensure better institutional delivery & nutritional security to women. Currently there are ~8 lakh Asha workers in the country.

Role played by ASHA workers:

① ASHA workers finds out pregnant mothers in a locality and provides them with regular medicines, iron-folic acid etc.

② They ensure institutional delivery, which reduces maternal mortality, child mortality.

③ During Covid Asha workers were engaged with tracing and tracking of Covid patients.

④ Asha workers disseminate information about nutritional security in the society & available benefits from govt.

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Challenges faced by ASHA

- As they are given many based no number of people, salary is variable.
- During COVID-19 many states' Asha workers were unpaid for months.
- They are not given any social security
- Variability in payment (UP - 2000/month, Karnataka: 10,000/month)
- They do almost same work as anganwadi, but are paid less.

ASHA workers are crucial in achieving our SDG goal 3 of maternal mortality. We need to provide better facility & provide more prestige for the job during this crisis.

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8. While internationalisation of higher education has many potential benefits for India, certain challenges will need to be addressed in this regard. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

यद्यपि उच्चतर शिक्षा के अंतर्राष्ट्रीयकरण के भारत के लिए कई संभावित लाभ हैं, तथापि इस संबंध में कुछ चुनौतियों का समाधान करने की आवश्यकता होगी। चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently National education policy, 2020 has come out based on Kasturirangan Committee recommendation. NEP, 2020 advocates for more internationalization of higher education in India.

Benefits of internationalization

- More interaction between students of different countries.
- More number of foreign university may open campus in India.
- Better faculty may come to India to teach.
- Our education system will be at par with western nations.
- More investment from pvt sector in R&D (currently 0.7%)

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Challenges, needs to be addressed:

① As most of the big universities in USA are private, they operate with profit motive, which is against Indian education system.

② It will increase cost of education, thus may make it unaffordable for many.

③ High regulation of govt needs to be reduced.

④ Need more interaction b/w industry & academia. (Triple helix model)

As this NEP tries to achieve 50% enrollment in higher education in one hand by 2030, & internationalization in other, a fine balancing is required to achieve both.

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9. India needs to adopt a more pragmatic stance in the context of the ongoing intra-Afghan talks. Discuss, in the light of India's engagement with Afghanistan. **(150 words) 10**

भारत को वर्तमान में जारी अंतरा-अफगान वार्ताओं के संदर्भ में अधिक व्यावहारिक रुख अपनाने की आवश्यकता है। अफगानिस्तान के साथ भारत के जुड़ाव के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently negotiation between USA & Taliban happened in Doha, where USA created avenues to pull out from Afghanistan. As India was not a significant part of this discussion, in spite of being a neighbour we need a more pragmatic look.

Ongoing Intra-Afghan talks:

① USA wants to exit Afghanistan after signing a peace deal.

② Talibans do not recognize existing Afghan govt.

③ Afghanistan is currently mired by instability & terrorism.

④ Exchange of prisoners between Taliban and Afghan govt.

India's engagement:

① Investment in Infrastructure in Kabul.

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② Dehlaram - Zaranj road.
③ Providing training & equipments to military.
④ Investment in mines (Hajigak)

Need for a pragmatic stance:

① As Talibans are now a major party in Afghanistan, India can't ignore them after USA withdrawl.
② New communication routes needs to be established.
③ India need to have strategic interest in mind while dealing with Afghanistan.

Thus although India doesn't support Taliban's ideology, we need to be pragmatically dealing with Afghanistan in future

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10. In the geo-strategic context of West Asia, the recent efforts to normalise relations between Israel and UAE may open new possibilities for India. Analyse. **(150 words) 10**

पश्चिम एशिया के भू-रणनीतिक संदर्भ में, इजरायल और यू.ए.ई. के मध्य संबंधों को सामान्य बनाने के लिए हाल ही में किए गए प्रयासों से भारत हेतु नई संभावनाएं उत्पन्न हो सकती हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Recently Abraham Accord was signed between UAE & Israel, making it the 3rd Arab nation to recognize Israel. As India has significant interest in west Asia, it opens new possibility for India

Recent geo strategic situation in West Asia:

① UAE & Israel has created diplomatic relationship.

② Already Egypt, Jordan & later Bahrain has normalized their relation with Israel.

③ It will reduce tension in the region.

New possibility for India

① As India has good relationship with both Arab nations & Israel, it will ease India's relationship further.

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② Although India still supports 2 state theory & Palestine cause, this will surely help in moving towards pragmatic solution.

③ As India has many workers in W. Asia now it may get extended to Israel.

④ It will ensure India's energy security due to peaceful region

Thus normalization in W. Asia will surely help India's West Asia policy and will help India reap benefit out of this.

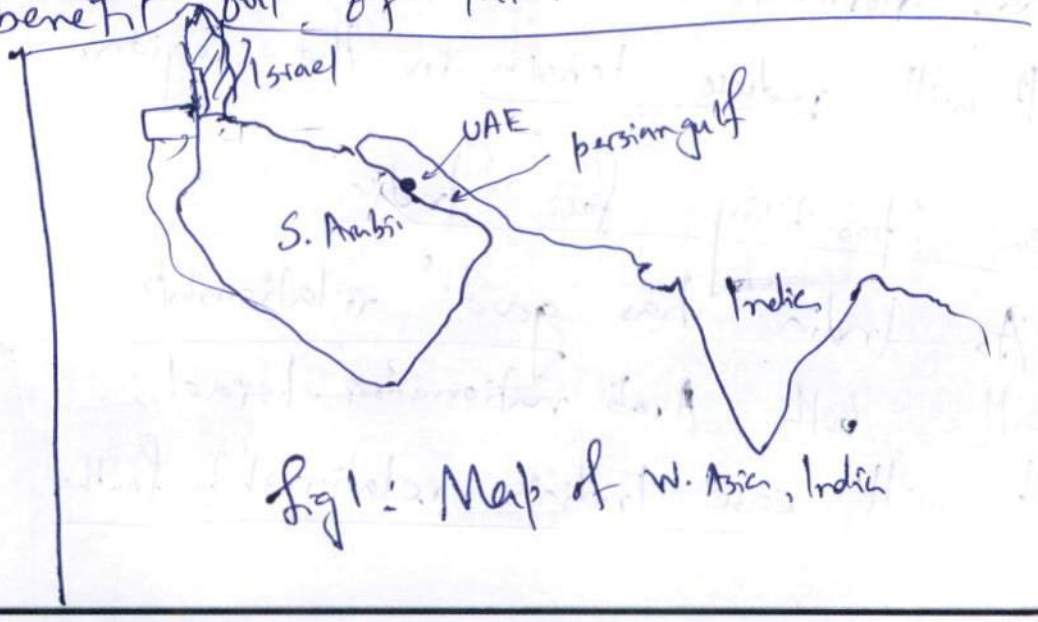

fig 1: Map of W. Asia, India

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11. It is not only the content of election manifestos but also the past performance with respect to promises made in election manifestos that need to be regulated. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

केवल चुनावी घोषणा-पत्रों की विषयवस्तु को ही नहीं, बल्कि चुनावी घोषणा-पत्रों में किए गए वादों से संबंधित विगत निष्पादन को भी विनियमित किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Election manifesto contains sets of promises, which a party promises to fulfill if come to power. In recent times promising of freebies & loan waiver has become a matter of concern about election manifesto.

Issues with content of election manifesto:

① Promises are given which may not be viable economically.

② It may create distortions in free democracy

③ It may lead to fiscal challenges for normal govt functioning

④ As there is no model, parties may start promising dangerous ideas.

eg: DMK promised T.N. separation in 1980s.

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Issues w.r.t. past promise of manifesto:

① Often as parties come to power, they forget their promises and engage in normal functioning.

② It makes people feel cheated.

③ Same manifesto is often being used in multiple election, just shifting promises.

Need for regulation:

① election commission asked to create standard guidelines regarding promises on election manifesto.

② As random promises may create bias, these should be regulated.

③ Promising freebies may create strain on finances.

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④ Govt should show their promises and their status after certain number of years.

e.g: Delhi govt showed it in 2019.

Thus as election is fought on promises, regulation to keep the promises should also be there to prevent misuse.

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12. In order to achieve a reduction in the pendency of cases and a return to the Supreme Court's original role as a final appellate court, setting up of a National Court of Appeal is the need of the hour. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

लंबित वादों की संख्या में कमी लाने और उच्चतम न्यायालय को अंतिम अपीलीय न्यायालय के रूप में उसकी मूल भूमिका में पुन: स्थापित करने के लिए, एक राष्ट्रीय अपील न्यायालय स्थापित करना समय की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

According to Lok Prahari there are more than 3 crore cases pending in Indian courts. With more than 68000 cases pending before Supreme Court (S.C.) it is also equally burdened by pending cases.

Role of S.C. in reduction of cases:

↳ S.C can reduce its number of holidays

↳ S.C's faster clearance will give signal to other courts

↳ S.C's interpretation helps in faster solving of many other cases

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Need for setting up National Court of appeal:

① Earlier S.C. Used to focus a lot on interpretation of constitution, but now it has come down to only 10-12/year.

② S.C should focus more on solving cases which has come to them through appeals.

③ National court of appeal can be set up in multiple places, which will also increase availability of justice.

④ This will also help in creating specialized benches for specific type of offences..

e.g: POCSO courts.

Way Forward:

① As "justice delayed is justice denied", so we need to

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create avenues for faster dispensation of justice.

② As economic survey suggested filling up the vacancy & improving efficiency by ICT technology can be the method to move forward.

Thus setting up a national court of appeal will reduce SC's load, will help in specialization, will increase accessibility of justice, thus improving the situation.

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13. The Constitution of India reflects an amalgamation of spirit of Indian freedom struggle and various administrative provisions of different acts of British rule in India. Explain. **(250 words) 15**

भारत का संविधान भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष की भावना और भारत में ब्रिटिश शासन के विभिन्न अधिनियमों के अनेक प्रशासनिक प्रावधानों के मिश्रण को दर्शाता है। व्याख्या कीजिए।

Constitution of India was adopted in Constituent assembly on 26th November, 1949. It contains a mix of our values of freedom struggle & also existing British methods of governance.

Spirit of Indian freedom struggle in Constitution:

① Universal adult franchise.

② No provision of separate electorate, thus dividing the country along religious lines.

③ Socialist ideology of freedom struggle.

④ Provision of fundamental rights

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to ensure protection of minorities, no exploitation, and equality (15)

⑤ Focus on providing education as thought during Wardha scheme. (article 45)

Administrative provision of British:

① Main administrative machinery of bicameral Legislature at centre & states were taken.

② Ideas of governor, parliamentary system was adopted.

③ Process of Law making, division of power was also taken.

④ Administrative process of Courts, police was also intact

⑤ In criminal justice system IPC,

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CrPC was also accepted.

As some of the western provisions were same for Britain & India & were progressive those were accepted, and some things were accepted due to familiarity. But our core idea of a free country was ensured by Fundamental rights, DPSP etc. Thus it was a unique mix.

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14. Mention the key components of the SVAMITVA scheme. Also, highlight its intended benefits and discuss the potential issues in its implementation. **(250 words) 15**

स्वामित्व (SVAMITVA) योजना के प्रमुख अवयवों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, इसके अपेक्षित लाभों को रेखांकित कीजिए तथा इसके कार्यान्वयन में संभावित मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Svamitva scheme was launched recently by govt of India. This scheme aims at reforming land ownership in rural context.

Key components of swamitva scheme:

① It provides for a digital certificate for ownership of piece of land.

② It will thus create a digital land record, which will make land a more transparent commodity for trading.

③ It is mainly for rural agricultural lands.

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Intended benefits:

① It will ease up process of registration of land.

② It will also help farmers to get credit by showing digital document of land.

③ It will also help govt to find out necessary Urea for a land, thus preventing misuse.

④ It will help in DBT of different schemes based on land holding.

⑤ It will make cooperative farming & land leasing process easier.

Potential issues w.r.t. its implementation:

① Lack of digital knowledge of people.

② Many tribal region people do not have original land record.

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③ Possibility of manipulation by the big farmers.

Thus although there are certain challenges, Svamitva scheme will yield its intended benefits if implemented properly.

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15. Sharing of information among all stakeholders in government functioning is a leading practice towards good governance. Discuss with examples.

(250 words) 15

सरकारी कार्यप्रणाली में सभी हितधारकों के मध्य सूचना को साझा करना सुशासन के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण परिपाटी है। उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

According to UNDP good governance should include aspects of accountability, concensus based, equity, participatory, responsive, rule of law & transparency. Sharing of information among all stakeholders is a crucial aspect of good governance.

Aspects of information sharing:

① It creates confidence on the govt.

② It ensures people in power are not misusing it.

③ It makes public servants accountable.

④ It helps people to assess performance of any govt properly.

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Sharing information & good governance:

① When people can know which are the benefits he should get, then it reduces discretion of local authority.

e.g. Sharing information about amount of grains given to each person.

② As in case of RTI people can get information about any public project, they can make the provider accountable.

③ Sharing clear picture about the state of economy and other parameters actually help analysts to take corrective action to bring it in track.

Ignoring or hiding it makes it worse.

e.g. Independent survey results

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(4) Sharing information also makes people more responsible.

e.g: During COVID-19 accurate reporting makes people realize the true situation, thus staying at home.

Thus ensuring access to information helps in building good governance system, which is robust, transparent and inclusive.

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16. India has an oversized and bloated government which acts as a drag on economic efficiency and growth. Critically evaluate. (250 words) 15

भारत में आवश्यकता से अधिक आकार और अतिशय दायित्वों को वहन करने वाली सरकार है, जो आर्थिक दक्षता एवं वृद्धि के संबंध में एक अवरोध के रूप में कार्य करती है। समालोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

91st CA limited the total number of ministers to 15% of Lok Sabha strength. But still many feel India has a oversized govt, and also Indian govt is given too many responsibility which hurts India's growth.

India's oversized & bloated govt:

① even 15% of L.S. is a huge number of people.

② Govt has many interdependant ministry and departments, thus hampering fast growth.

eg: Energy is divided b/w 4 ministry.

eg: Coal, Mo Petroleum & natural gas, Mo Power, Mo. railways.

③ With many ministry and departments

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it creates a mesh, to bring any big reform.

④ Indian govt is also given a lot of responsibility, which can be taken up by private sector.

eg: civil aviation, AYUSH, tourism.

Drag on economic efficiency & growth:

① Due to many interdependancy, often a project is executed in bits and pieces.

eg: Clean Ganga mission had dimensions spanning 2-3 ministry, before 2019.

② As often power is not suitably delegated to lower level, it results in delayed & inefficient execution.

③ Oversized govt, due to coalition politics results in no uniform policy direction, resulting in slow growth.

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(4) As govt often refuses to leave certain aspects to invisible hand of market force, it results in many responsibilities, thus slow growth.

So govt should adopt new policies, and according to 2nd ARC, interconnected ministries should be given charge to a single cabinet level minister. With restructuring of govt we can excell in our growth rate.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Though the National Digital Health Mission is a step in the right direction for both patients and the healthcare system, concerns around data privacy need to be addressed. Examine. **(250 words) 15**

यद्यपि राष्ट्रीय डिजिटल स्वास्थ्य मिशन रोगियों और स्वास्थ्य देखभाल प्रणाली, दोनों के लिए उचित दिशा में उठाया गया एक कदम है, तथापि डेटा गोपनीयता से जुड़ी चिंताओं का समाधान किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Recently govt has launched National digital health mission (NDHM) at a pilot stage for UTs. This is aimed towards transforming health infra. of the country and it aims towards creating a wellness based health infrastructure.

Right step for patient + healthcare system:

↳ It will help patients to have all health data sequentially at a place.

↳ It will help doctors to analyze health parameters over time

↳ It will reduce chances of losing old prescriptions & medications.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

↳ For healthcare system it will help w.r.t. properly understanding a person's long term health.

↳ It will make health insurance system more transparent & easy.

↳ It will make doctors accountable for their duties

Concerns about data privacy

- It may reveal susceptance of any disease to any particular group.
- If data is hacked it can reveal personal problems
- It can be misused by insurance companies.
- Illiterate people can be manipulated

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Way Forward:

↳ It has to be made as a secure platform w.r.t. hacking by other people.

↳ Patient should be given choice w.r.t. data that will be visible to doctor.

↳ It should be voluntary.

↳ First privacy should be ensured while designing the system.

↳ Vernacular language should be available for the system.

Thus, these challenges if addressed properly, NDHM will surely help India to achieve SDG 3.0 by 2030.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. One Nation One Ration card has the potential to significantly transform the lives of migrant workers in India. Analyse. **(250 words) 15**
वन नेशन वन राशन कार्ड में भारत में प्रवासी श्रमिकों के जीवन को महत्वपूर्ण रूप से रूपांतरित करने की क्षमता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

One nation One ration Card (ONORC) has been suggested by Partha Mukhopadhyay Committee as a solution of migrant workers in India. As during Covid induced lockdown many had to walk back home due to food ONORC would had solved the problem.

Aspects of ONORC

- Fast approval of change of location.
- Central share of food grains by NFSA, 2013 should be made available all over India
- Using of Aadhar enabled identification.
- for migrant worker, certain percentage of total can be drawn by a card.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

How it will significantly transform lives of migrant workers:

① As migrant workers move to cities during peak season and many come back during agri season, it will ensure their food security even in cities.

② Often migrant workers move across states based on availability of work, it will help them by removing the state barrier.

③ It will also help govt to have a clear idea about migration pattern, thus can help w.r.t. other social benefits.

Challenges

- Challenge w.r.t. total grain given to states.
- Some state (eg. T.N) has refused to accept, as other than NFSA they provide other benefits
- It is not under Central list.
- Infrastructure is not ready

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

As the nation is gradually becoming more integrated, availability of food should not be a barrier to move to other location for jobs. Required changes w.r.t. infrastructure should be done faster, so that migrant workers can get their due share of grains at any place.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. The World Trade Organization is buffeted by multiple challenges which have eroded the credibility of the organization. Analyse. **(250 words) 15**

विश्व व्यापार संगठन कई चुनौतियों से ग्रस्त है, जिसने संगठन की विश्वसनीयता को समाप्त कर दिया है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

World trade organization was setup in 1995 after Urugue round. It was created to control world's trade to ensure free and fair trade among nations. Recently WTO is mired by many challanges.

Challanges of WTO:

① One nation one vote has created challanges, as ~~many~~ big players (US) do not get a say of their weight.

② Its apellate mechanism of dispute resolution has become defunct, due to blocking by USA.

③ It couldn't do anything w.r.t. USA-China trade war.

④ Growing protectionism in many

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

western countries.

⑤ Voluntary "developing County" status (taken by Kuwait).

⑥ Challenges of Doha round of talks.

⑦ Technical barrier to trade (SPS) are misused to protect domestic players.

⑧ It couldn't take any decision regarding digital content trade.

Thus although there are many challenges with WTO as countries are not having concensus w.r.t. issues. Still WTO is crucial for the world. as

→ ① still WTO control 98% of trade

→ ② WTO helped in reducing avg tariff.

→ ③ It increased trade to GDP ratio from 20% to 60%.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Way Forward:

① Relook on blocking power by any country in appellate tribunal.

② Create binding rules on countries.

③ Taking steps, so that big players do not exploit small players.

④ Regular meeting of executive body.

WTO, although now weak, needs to be strong to ensure a free and fair interconnected world of 21st century.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. BIMSTEC is indispensable for India's efforts in promoting regional cooperation and integration in the neighbourhood. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**
बिम्सटेक (BIMSTEC) पड़ोस में क्षेत्रीय सहयोग और एकीकरण को बढ़ावा देने की दिशा में किए जाने वाले भारत के प्रयासों हेतु अपरिहार्य है। चर्चा कीजिए।

BIMSTEC consists of 7 countries which surround the BOB or has significant dependence on it. 7 nations are India, Nepal, Bhutan, Srilanka, Bangladesh, Myammar, Thailand.

Aspirations of BIMSTEC:

① More economic integration of the Bay of Bengal region

② ~~More~~ Rule of law in the region.

③ Safe & orderly BOB trade.

④ Higher volume of trade and cooperation between the nations

BIMSTEC is indespensable for India's effort:

① As SAARC is becoming weaker,

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

due to Pakistan's presence, BIMSTEC provides a better alternative to our "Neighbourhood first" policy.

② It is crucial for our "SAGAR" policy and also a important part of IORA, community

③ Presence of Thailand negates India's big brother view, thus makes a balanced group.

④ All these nations are among the fastest growing nations of last decade thus it can provide a good economic hub for the world.

⑤ Projects like BBIN, IMT trilateral highway will augment in this integration.

⑥ Way Forward:

As BIMSTEC leaders were guests

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

of PM's swering in Ceremony, it shows our importance towards the neighbourhood. India should adopt policies of more interaction and integration and trade to ensure "growth for all" in the region.

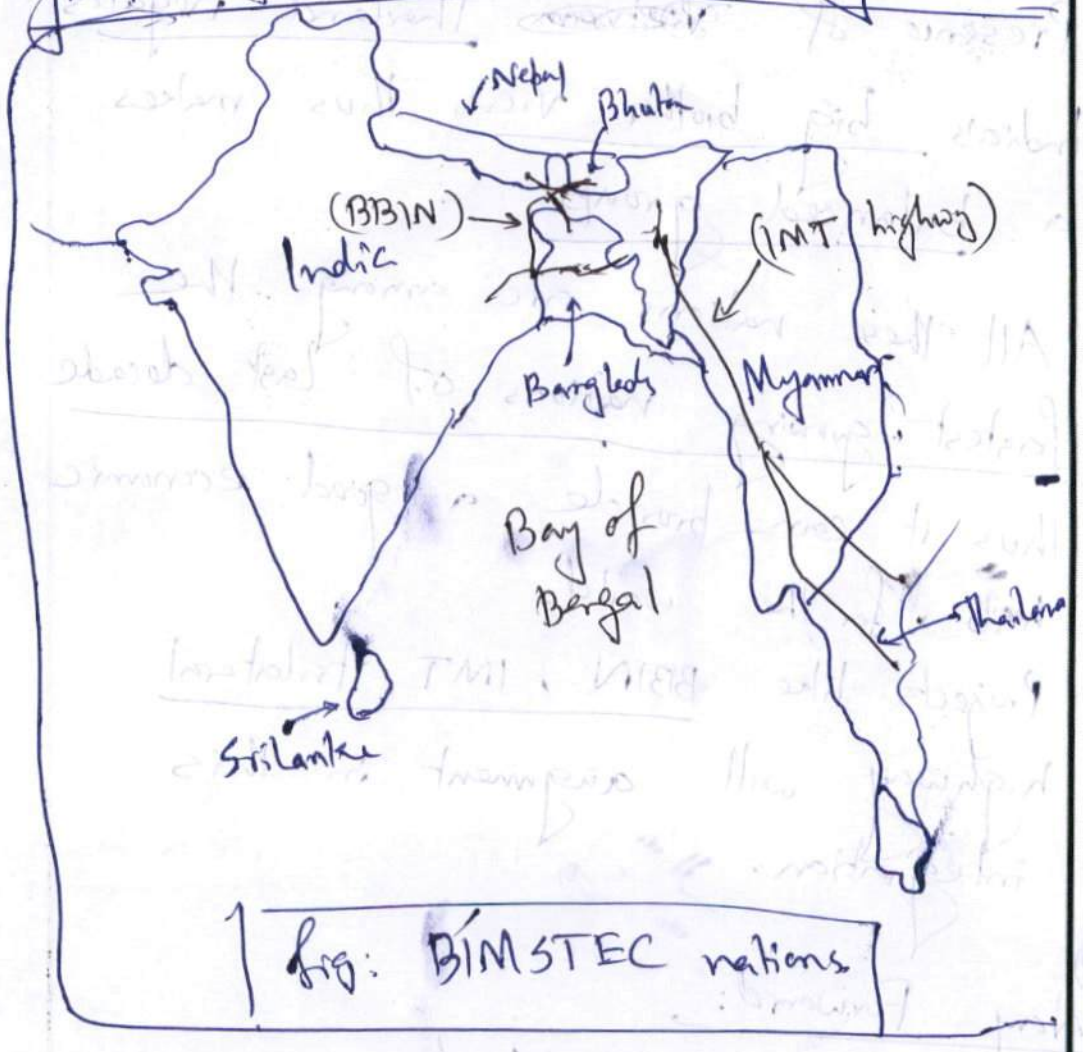

fig: BIMSTEC nations

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Center	O.R.N.	Date	29/12/20

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
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9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Tenancy reforms are much needed to give a boost to the Indian agricultural sector. Comment. In this context, also discuss the significance of the Model Land Leasing Act, 2016. **(150 words) 10**

भारतीय कृषि क्षेत्रक को बढ़ावा देने के लिए काश्तकारी सुधारों की अत्यंत आवश्यकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, मॉडल भूमि पट्टा अधिनियम, 2016 के महत्व की भी विवेचना कीजिए।

Tenancy reform refers to reforms related to giving farm land on lease, rent for a particular time period. It is a important part of India's land reforms.

Need for tenancy reform:

① >30% of farmers are landless farmers who cultivate on informally leased land.

② With proper land leasing act, small, landless farmer can get access to formal credit.

③ It will lead to land consolidation.

④ Big farmers will be able to lease lands and engage in other activity

⑤ Surity about land owning time, thus capital investment.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Significance of Model land tenancy act:

① It gives assurance about time period of land leasing and required other aspects.

② Assures land giver & cultivator about duration of lease.

③ No fear of land grabing.

④ Provision of tribunal & adjudication mechanism for dispute solution.

⑤ It will encourage in formalization in land leasing and agriculture.

We need further reform in land leasing & tenancy based on T Haque Committee recommendation to double farmers income by 2022.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Identify the various challenges that have restricted the entry of Indian MSMEs into the foreign market. Also mention some government initiatives that have been taken to facilitate MSME exports. **(150 words) 10**

विदेशी बाजारों में भारतीय MSMEs के प्रवेश को बाधित करने वाली विभिन्न चुनौतियों की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, MSME के निर्यात को सुगम बनाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा की गई कुछ पहलों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

MSME refers to micro, small medium enterprise, MSME contributes ~30% of India's GVA and ~40% of India's export. In spite of its higher capacity it has many challenges.

Challenges of MSME restricting export:

① Lack of availability of credit, deters capital investment.

② Unavailability of strong value chain.

③ It doesn't take the benefit of economy of scale, thus uncompetitive.

④ Lack of export opportunity.

⑤ Benefits of being small, as they get different benefits (dwarfs)

⑥ Negligible R&D to create innovative products.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Govt initiatives to facilitate MSME export

- Providing subsidy in capital investment for low cost of production.
- access to credit by psbloan in 59 minutes.
- Creating Indian brands like tribal India, ZED scheme.
- Providing insurance for export via export credit guarantee scheme
- Technology upgradation via ATUF scheme, Solar charkha mission.

Through these schemes, we expect MSME sector to grow to its capacity and will help fulfilling our target of doubling India's share in export to 3%.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. India's march towards inclusive growth and it achieving the Sustainable Development Goals are intricately linked. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**
समावेशी विकास की दिशा में भारत की प्रगति और संधारणीय विकास लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति जटिल रूप से जुड़े हुए हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Inclusive growth refers to the kind of growth where all part of the society contributes to the growth and everyone gets the benefit of overall growth according to their contribution. India's aim of achieving SDG is related to inclusive growth

Inclusive growth and SDG:

① SDG 1 talks about removing poverty. with more than 20% people below poverty line achieving it will surely uplift a big section.

② SDG 2 aims to remove hunger. As India has got poor rank in global hunger index removing hunger will surely create inclusive growth.

③ Access to health through public private effort will help in SDG 3.

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④ As access to quality education will surely uplift lower section, it will also help achieve our SDG-4.

⑤ Other than these aspects like sustainable cities, economic growth, affordable energy (7), sanitation (6), all are integrated concepts of inclusive growth with ultimate target of reducing inequalities. (5) all these are also part of our SDG goals by 2030.

Thus as we will try to achieve our SDG targets automatically inclusive growth will be the outcome of our efforts.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Highlight the need for evolving an appropriate system of Rules Of Origin in regional trading arrangements. What steps have been taken by India recently in this regard? **(150 words) 10**

क्षेत्रीय व्यापार व्यवस्थाओं में उत्पत्ति के नियमों की एक उपयुक्त प्रणाली विकसित करने की आवश्यकता पर प्रकाश डालिए। हाल ही में, भारत द्वारा इस संबंध में क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

Rules of origin are related to rules which mandates a country to explicitely mention rule of origin for a product before exporting to other country. In the global value chain rule of origin has gained currency in recent times

Need for evolving apt system of ROO:

① As some nations engage in regional trade agreement by providing easy access to domestic market, ROO is necessary to discriminate between products

② ROO ensures a nation will not misuse its trade agreement by importing and exporting to partner with no trade barrier.

③ Helps in creating a fair trade regime,

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

④ Helps a country to assess its actual import from a country.

- Steps taken by India:

① Recently India has made many new rules regarding mandatory disclosure of rule of origin for products coming from a country with trade agreements e.g: Sri lanka.

② India has also made some rules on e-commerce platforms regarding its proper disclousure.

As the global trade is compartmentalized by small regional trade deals, rules of origin will gain farther prominence to create fair trading.

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5. MSP regime is a creation of an era of scarcity in the 1960s. Discuss its relevance in the current era of surplus agricultural production.

(150 words) 10

MSP व्यवस्था 1960 के दशक के अभावग्रस्तता के युग का एक आविष्कार है। अधिशेष कृषि उत्पादन के वर्तमान समय में इसकी प्रासंगिकता की विवेचना कीजिए।

India produces ~290 MT of food grains where India's domestic demand is ~250 MT. Recent farm laws has created discussion regarding usefulness of MSP regime.

Need of MSP regime in 1960s:

↳ India's grain production was very less
↳ Informal selling of farm produce
↳ food scarcity
↳ Challenges of PDS systems.

Relevant of MSP in current times:

① Currently India has 3 times its buffer stock norm in the storage with FCI.

② India is now a food grain exporting county, so there is almost no chance of food scarcity.

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③ As all other "section of economy is globalized, MSP regime often distorts market price, thus hampers export.

④ Our PDS system gives away grains to many non poors at very low cost, which can be rectified, thus reducing state procurement. (Economic survey)

⑤ MSP creates distortions and challenges of private procurement.

There are also some positive side of MSP, such as income security of farmers, socialistic principles etc.

But as our agri economy is becoming globalized, there is a need to revisit MSP regime.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Examine the link between the recent locust attack and climate change. **(150 words) 10**

हाल ही में हुए टिड्डियों के हमले और जलवायु परिवर्तन के मध्य संबंध का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Recently in 2020 there was a crisis about locust attack in eastern Africa, Horn of Africa, Arab peninsula, Pakistan & India. There is a link between locust attack and climate change.

locust attack:

① Locusts are swarms of small grasshoppers, which grow exponentially when proper environment is available.

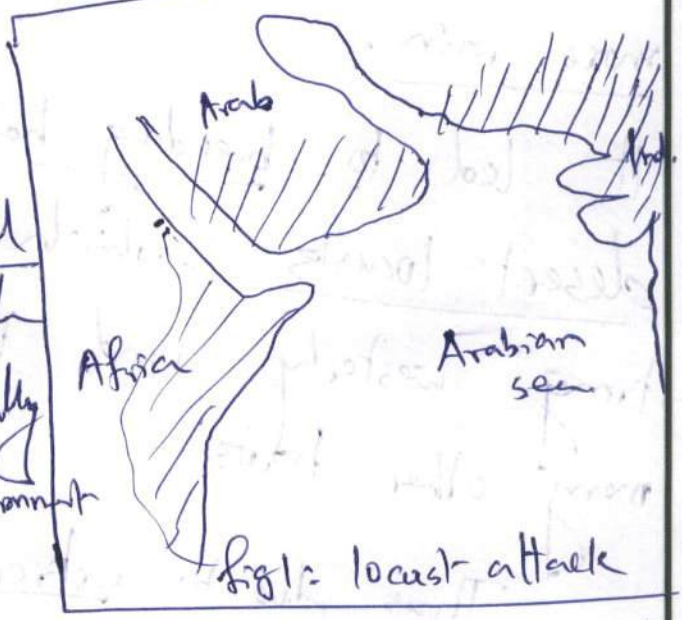

fig1: locust attack

② They descend on trees & crops, and destroys food of 37000 people per square km.

③ They can travel more than 50 miles a day.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Link between locust attack & climate change:

① Lousts are mostly solitary.

② They breed when there is high moisture.

③ Due to global warming & climate change rainfall pattern on arab peninsula changed, thus creating more rain.

④ It led to breeding habbit of desert locusts, which supported by strong westerly wind travelled to many other parts.

Thus due to extreme climate chances of further locust attack increases. There is a need to do more research to protect our food security from locust attack.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Highlighting the properties of Carbon Nanotubes, discuss its applications. (150 words) 10

कार्बन नैनोट्यूब्स के गुणधर्मों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इसके अनुप्रयोगों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Carbon nanotubes are nano level carbon structures, which exhibit different kind of characteristics compared to macro level carbons. Carbon nanotubes have width less than 100 nm and have many applications in diverse fields.

Properties of Carbon nanotubes:

① They form very strong structures, which are stronger than even steel compared to their width.

② Carbon nanotubes can be used for bio degredable element productions

③ They are chemically less active, thus can be used to make stable items.

④ They can form different shapes & structures due to their cohesive property.

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Applications of Carbon nanotubes:

① They are used to create thin strong layers to coat certain items.

② They can be used for drug delivery within human body.

③ Due to their chemical properties Carbon nanotubes can be used for water purification.

④ Carbon nanotube has application in biotechnology space products etc.

Carbon nanotubes are very recent innovations. Further R&D will bring up many more applications of this new innovation.

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8. India's domestic patent regime privileges public health over pharmaceutical industry's interests. Comment. (150 words) 10
भारत की घरेलू पेटेंट व्यवस्था औषध उद्योग के हितों पर सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य को विशेषाधिकार प्रदान करती है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

India's domestic patent regime is decided by Patents act, 1970, for public health related products. India's domestic patent regime often prefers public health over pharma company's profit.

Privilege of public health :

① As patenting often makes new drugs unaffordable, due to India's poor customer base, India adopts this ideology.

② India voices for compulsory licensing, patent pooling, and many other ways to ensure medicines and drugs are affordable to our citizens.

③ India needs to ensure health of many over profit of few, based on

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

its socialist ideology.

Challenges

- Hurts economic growth.
- discourage R&D by pharma companies
- IPR issues in India discourages big pharma companies in India.
- Often leads to higher costs to others to cross balancing.

As in one hand India must ensure accessibility of medicine and health to its citizens, it should also ensure profitability of pharma companies for any new research and development.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Bring out the arguments surrounding the idea of employing the principle of 'one border - one force' on Indian borders. (150 words) 10

भारतीय सीमाओं पर 'एक सीमा-एक बल' के सिद्धांत का उपयोग करने के विचार के चतुर्दिक व्याप्त तर्कों को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Recent standoff in Ladakh with Chinese troops has again created discussion about 'one-border-one force' to enhance our security structure.

Positive aspects of one border one force:

① More coordination to deal with a single country with a single commanding structure.

② As Chinese border is guarded by single PLA it has shown better coordination.

③ It will help better structuring of our border forces.

Arguments against OBOF:

① Our border with any country is not homogenous.

eg. with Pak it has desert, creek, plain, mountains

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② Many region has specialized needs.
e.g: N. East. India

③ India China border is not contiguous, it has 3 segments, thus creating disconnection

④ We need specialized force for different region, single entity will not be able to have this specialization.

Recent ideas of theater command in our defence structures are worth discussing and developing. We need to think about our historical aspects too into account before a full new structure.

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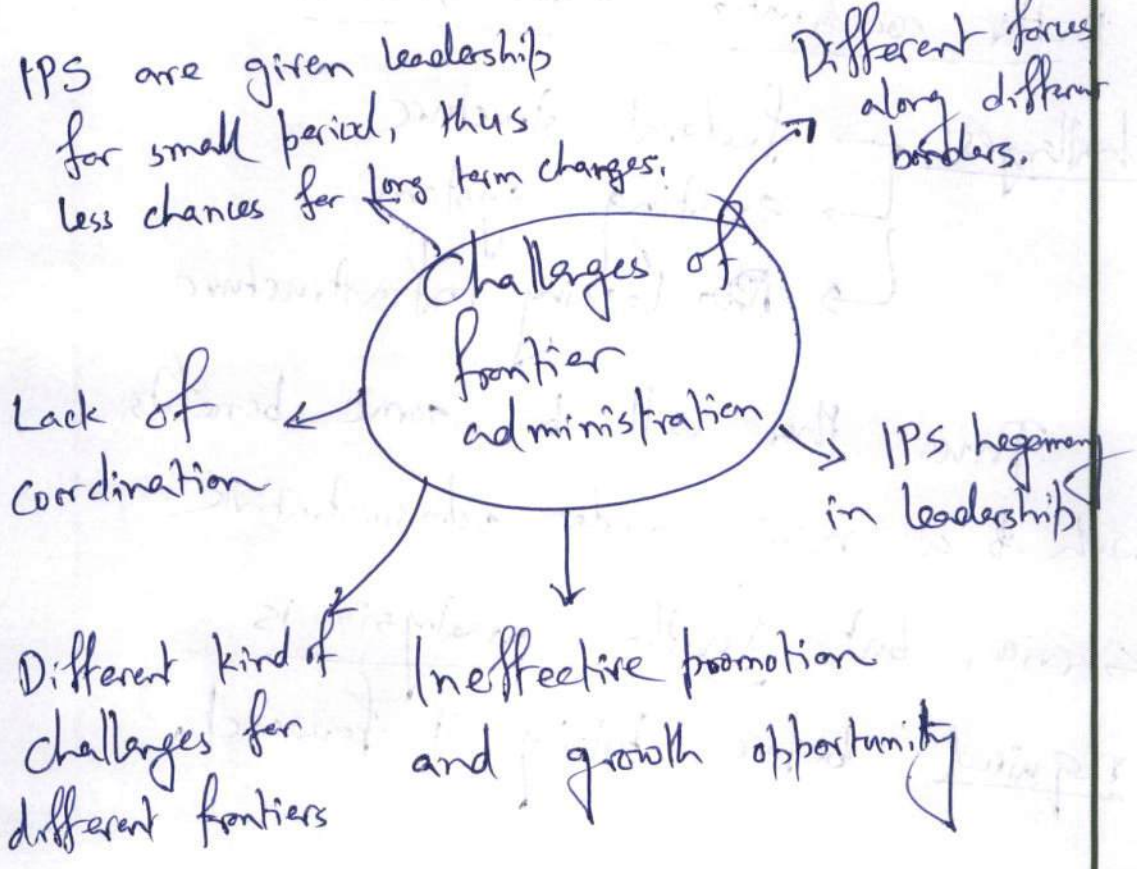
10. Assess the need to create a new cadre of Indian Frontier Administrative Service to undertake the vital tasks at Indian frontiers. **(150 words) 10**
भारतीय सीमांतों पर महत्वपूर्ण कार्यों को संपादित करने के लिए भारतीय सीमांत प्रशासनिक सेवा का एक नया संवर्ग बनाने की आवश्यकता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

India's frontiers are guarded by Central armed police force, which has 7 types, which are SSB, ITBP, CRPF, BSF, Assam rifles etc. There are some issues with our frontier administration.



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Need to create new service:

① This new service may have specialization in looking into border administration and development.

② It will also help in better growth in border areas.

③ Uniform policies for border regions.

④ Better coordination across states.

Challenges:
- → federal structure
- → existing system
- → lacking infrastructure.

Thus there will be some benefits with a new border administrative service, but further analysis is required before taking it forward.

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11. The main objective of Union Budget 2020-21 is to provide "Ease of Living" to all citizens. Analyse the framework proposed in the Budget 2020-21 to achieve this objective. **(250 words) 15**

केंद्रीय बजट 2020-21 का मुख्य उद्देश्य सभी नागरिकों को "ईज़ ऑफ़ लिविंग" (जीवन सुगमता) प्रदान करना है। इस उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए बजट 2020-21 में प्रस्तावित ढांचे का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Union budget 2020-21 aimed at creating ease of living for the citizens. As our earlier stated aspiration of providing home to every Indian by 2022, this budget focused on achieving that objective.

Ease of living aspects:

↳ Better living quality in cities
↳ Everyone should have a permanent house
↳ Amenities at home
↳ Better commutation system.

Frame work proposed to achieve it:

① Indian govt aims to create home for everyone through "Awas Yojana" by 2022.

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② In 'Awas Yojana Urban' there are provisions of
→ Credit linked subsidy
→ Money for renovation
→ Slum development and rehabilitation

③ In Awas yojana rural:
→ 1.5 lakh ₹ for new homes
→ money for latrine constructions
etc are being provided.

④ In urban setup better transport system
via. urban mass transport system,
better urban mobility by public transport.

⑤ In household availability of drinking water by Har ghar nal se jal.

⑥ Other than these physical infrastructure in social infrastructure availability

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of education centres, health centres are crucial. Aayushman Bharat is an important aspect of ease of living.

Thus as by 2030 ~102 lakh crore rupees of infrastructure in needed to improve ease of living of citizens, Budget 2020-21 had accounted for all these aspects.

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12. Several challenges are needed to be addressed to realise the full benefits of the recent agricultural marketing reforms. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**
हालिया कृषि विपणन सुधारों के पूर्ण लाभों को साकार करने के लिए अनेक चुनौतियों का समाधान करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently govt has bought agricultural reforms via 3 agricultural acts on

① Agricultural marketing
② Contract farming
③ Essential commodities act.

These acts are aimed at reforming decades old agricultural systems of India.

Aspects of Agri marketing reform:

① Through this act limitation of selling in APMC mandi of the district ends.

② Farmer can sell his produce in any mandi across the country.

③ Provision for farm gate selling to private parties

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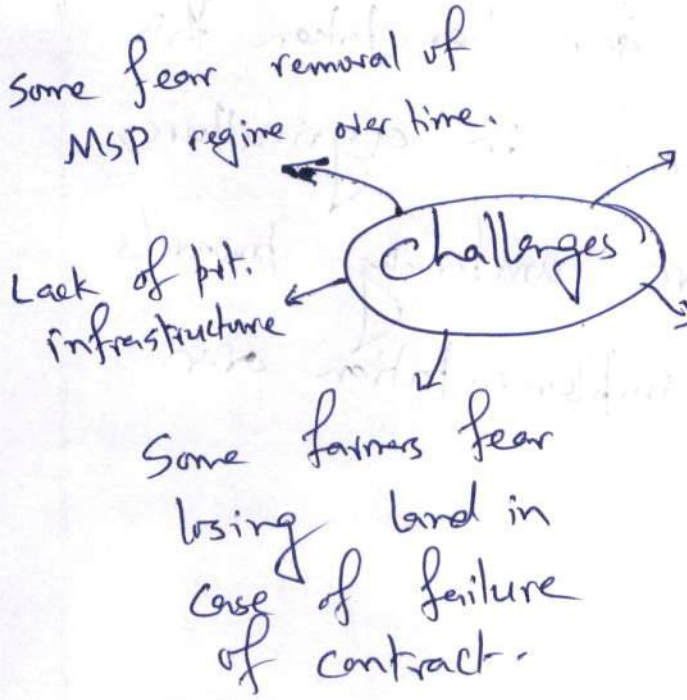
④ State govt can't take excessive mandi fees from farmers.

⑤ Provision to allow private mandis for ease of business.

⑥ Provisions of contract farming by connecting with corporates.

⑦ Protection of farmers in case of failure of crops.



Way Forward:

① Govt need to ensure the farmers to alley the fear and clearly explain

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the long term motive for the acts.

② Govt must encourage pvt sector to invest for longer term, assuring policy certainty..

③ Govt should create new avenues for farm export, to show effectiveness of the idea.

Thus as govt has taken this long needed reform in agriculture, it needs to move uniformly towards its effective implementation over time.

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13. Multimodal transport requires multiple integrations across different modes of transportation. Substantiate. What are the challenges and opportunities associated with multimodal transportation for India? **(250 words) 15**

बहुविध परिवहन (मल्टीमॉडल ट्रांसपोर्ट) के लिए परिवहन के विभिन्न साधनों के मध्य विविध रूप से एकीकरण की आवश्यकता है। पुष्टि कीजिए। भारत के लिए बहुविध परिवहन से जुड़ी चुनौतियां और अवसर क्या हैं?

Multimodal transport refers to transporting of goods from a place to other via different modes, eg: railways, roadways, waterways, air etc in an integrated manner. In India multimodal transport is not very well established in logistic sector.

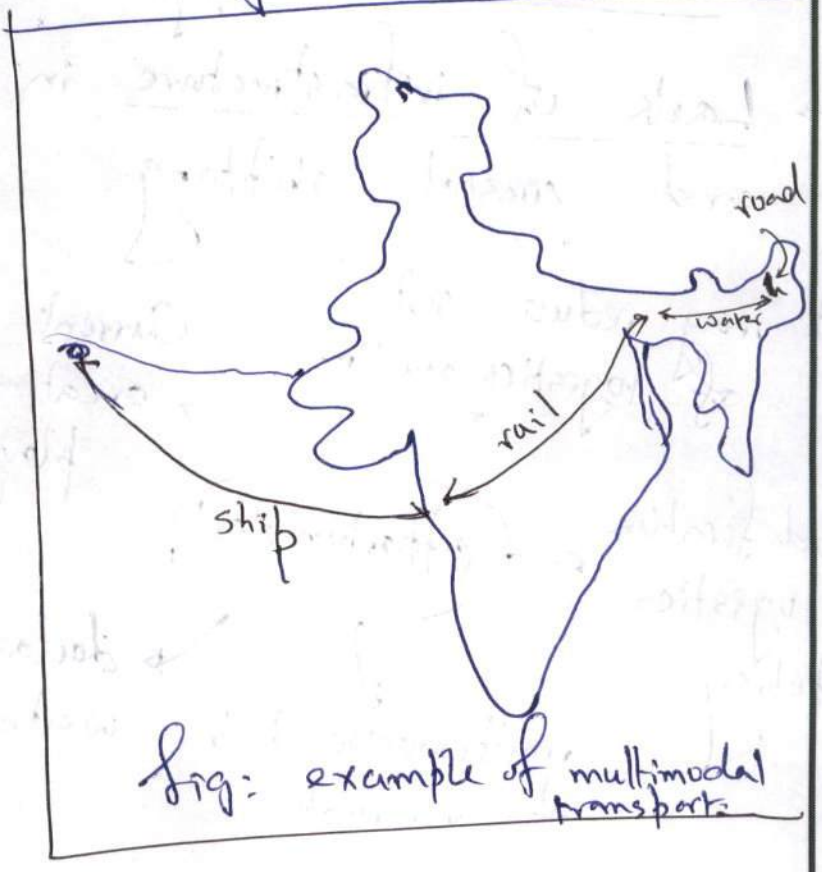

fig: example of multimodal transport.

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Challenges of multimodal transport:

- Lack of level playing field of different operators
- Lack of formalization of logistic sector
- MRO facility needed in waterways.
- Multimodal hubs are not prevalant.
- Still companies are not confidant about uniform policy
- Lack of infrastructure in waterways and coastal shipping

Opportunities

- It may reduce cost of logistics over time.
- Current focus on creating level playing field
- Modification in logistics policy
- declaring IW waterways
- multimodal hub at Varanashi

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Way Forward:

① As govt is emphasising on ease of doing business and aims to reduce percentage of logistics to below 10% from current 14% in economy multimodal transport is the way forward.

② Stable long term policy formation.

③ Creating level playing field, for all groups.

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14. Though COVID-19 pandemic exposes the vulnerability of Informal sector and associated labor force in India, it also presents an opportunity to rebalance formal-informal economy dynamics in the country. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

हालांकि, कोविड-19 महामारी भारत में अनौपचारिक क्षेत्रक और संबद्ध श्रम बल की सुभेद्यता को उजागर करती है, लेकिन साथ ही यह देश में औपचारिक-अनौपचारिक अर्थव्यवस्था की गतिशीलता को संतुलित करने का एक अवसर भी प्रस्तुत करती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Covid-19 pandemic and subsequent nationwide lockdown had a big impact on India's informal economy due to very less economic activity. It has brought up our existing drawbacks to limelight.

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Opportunity to rebalance:

① As we had also seen our vulnerability towards depending too much on global value chain, we need our domestic sector to be strong.

② Idea of "Vocal for local" aims to strengthen local units by making them more formal.

③ Self sustaining economic units need small informal businesses to become formally induced in the system.

④ It has created opportunity to create local economic value chains for fulfilling domestic needs.

Way Forward:

As Atmanirbhar Bharat aims to create a self sustaining economy

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which will be also competitive in global market, our informal sector needs to be strengthened to make it protected against sudden shocks. Provisions of provident funds, pensions etc to informal workers by PM Shram yogi Mandhan yojana, PM kisan mandhan yojana, PM KISAN etc are crucial in our future economic aspirations.

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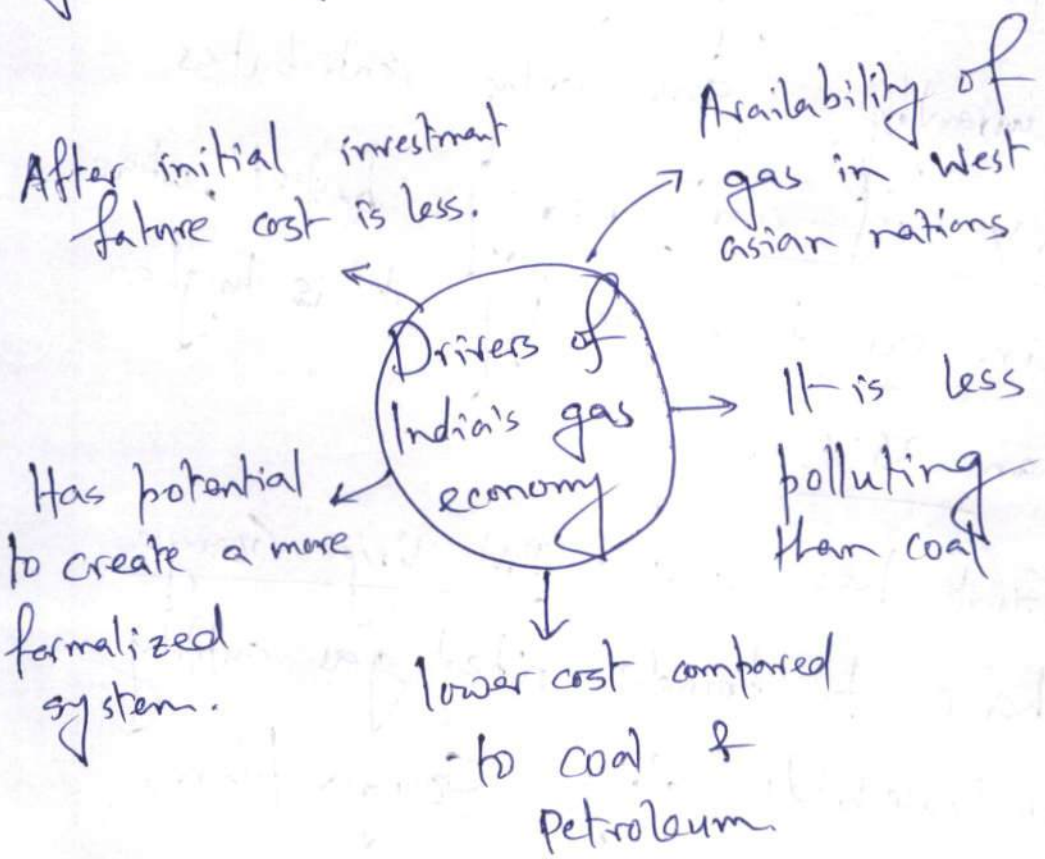
15. Highlight the drivers and challenges facing India's ambition to become a gas-based economy. Mention the steps that have been taken by the government recently in this regard. **(250 words) 15**

गैस आधारित अर्थव्यवस्था बनने की भारत की महत्वाकांक्षा के चालकों और सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों को रेखांकित कीजिए। इस संबंध में हाल ही में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Gas based economy refers to an economy where there is higher ~~concentrat~~ contribution of energy derived from gases like Natural gas, LPG, etc. As the world is moving towards a less carbon economy gas economy is the future.



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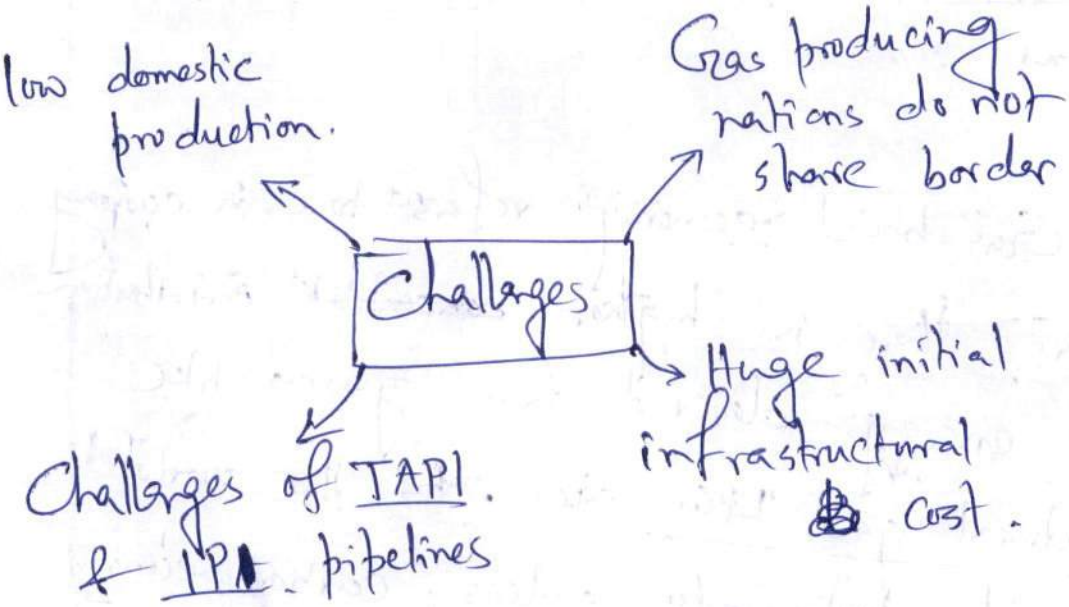

Steps taken by govt:

① Currently gas only contributes 6% of our energy basket, where in european country it is higher than 28%.

② Govt has started PM Urja Ganga scheme to provide piped gas supply to households along Ganga planes.

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③ City gas grid aims to provide CNG to house holds for domestic needs.

④ North east gas grid aims to supply gas from Assam gas fields to other states.

⑤ Development of Gas containers in parts of Dahej, Lunej will help in impart of gas.

Thus through these steps we can move forward towards a gas based economy and eventually towards a Carbon neutral economy.

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16. Climate Change and the associated events endanger the marine and coastal ecosystems while increasing the vulnerability of coastal population. Examine. **(250 words) 15**

जलवायु परिवर्तन और संबद्ध घटनाएं तटीय जनसंख्या की सुभेद्यता को बढ़ाते हुए समुद्री एवं तटीय पारिस्थितिक तंत्रों को खतरे में डालती हैं। परीक्षण कीजिए।

According to a report by Climate Change performance Index more than 17 crore people along Indian coast are vulnerable to climate change its related extreme events. Climate change has significant impact on marine and coastal ecosystem.

Climate change and marine system:

① Higher ocean temp is changing fish stock and their breeding habits.

② Higher temp will ruin coral ecosystem which is like tropical forest of oceans

③ less mixing of waters between different layers of oceans

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④ Changes in AMOC Thermohaline circulation will impact marine climate.

⑤ Change in krill population in arctic and antarctica will endanger polar marine population.

Climate change and coastal ecosystem;

① More number of cyclones will destroy many coastal ecosystem.

② More cyclonic surge, ocean water intrusion.

③ Coastal erosion and in many low laying areas submergance of coastal regions. e.g. Kiribati.

Vulnerabilities → More extreme events in coastal areas
→ Less economic activity like fishing
→ More internal and external displacement due to sea level rise. (1-3mm/year)

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Way Forward:

① As global warming and climate change are global phenomena only global unified efforts will help.

② More coordinated effort in reducing GHG emission.

③ As oceans are global commons a better resource extraction strategy w.r.t. oceans will help for sustainable future.

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17. Using examples, highlight how natural ecosystems perform different hazard mitigation functions. **(250 words) 15**

उदाहरणों का उपयोग करते हुए, रेखांकित कीजिए कि प्राकृतिक पारिस्थितिक तंत्र किस प्रकार अलग-अलग संकट के शमन का कार्य करते हैं।

Hazard mitigation refers to techniques which are used to reduce impact of a hazard to prevent it from becoming a disaster. Often natural ecosystems perform hazard mitigations.

Natural ecosystems and hazard mitigation

① Mangroves and cyclone: Mangroves along the coast perform vital task of reducing speed of wind, thus reducing its intensity and it also protect coasts from erosion and coastal surges. e.g: Sundarbans

② Wetlands and peatlands: Wetlands and pitlands acts as a water buffer. It protects a region from flooding and also against drought.

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e.g. In Assam Brahmaputra valley in braided channels wetlands helps against flooding.

③ Forests: forests along rivers or waterbodies protect soil erosion. Thus protects against problems of land slides along the slopes in rainy season in hilly regions.

④ Natural ecosystems like Myristica swamps in Western Ghats protects the region from heavy rainfall due to monsoon in Kerala.

⑤ A natural ecosystem consisting of enough trees, wetlands and waterbodies protects against long term droughts and desertification.

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Way Forward:

As due to urbanization more natural ecosystems are being destroyed we are becoming more vulnerable towards hazards. Our economic policies should also take economic consequences of hazards into account; which will help protect the natural ecosystems of a region.

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18. Explain what genome sequencing is and state the challenges in scaling up genome sequencing projects. Also, throw some light on the recently launched IndiGen Project. **(250 words) 15**

व्याख्या कीजिए कि जीनोम अनुक्रमण क्या है और जीनोम अनुक्रमण परियोजनाओं को बढ़ावा देने में विद्यमान चुनौतियों का वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, हाल ही में आरंभ की गई इंडिजेन (IndiGen) परियोजना पर कुछ प्रकाश डालिए।

Genome sequencing refers to the technique of generating data about different sequences of genomes of a population to find similarity and thus finding characteristic correlation of the genomes. In recent times many genome sequencing projects have been taken up globally.

Challenges in scaling up genome sequencing project:

① Genome sequencing requires huge data space to store information about genomes of a huge population.

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② There are also privacy issues related to genome sequencing.

③ It may lead to dividing a population based on genome characteristics, thus creating new kind of racism.

④ Pharma companies may misuse these information by manipulating susceptance of a population towards a disease.

IndiGen project:

Aim: It aims to generate genome information of 10,000 Indian people from different region, age, sex, to get idea about genomic pattern of different population.

Purpose: ① To find susceptability of our population towards a disease.

② To develop precision medicine

③ For future biotechnological

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development specifically for our population..

(4) It will helps in policy formation if any special needs is required for a particular group of people.

As most of the earlier genome studies, e.g: Earth biogenome project were done on caucasious population this study will helps Indian population to develop specialized solution for us.

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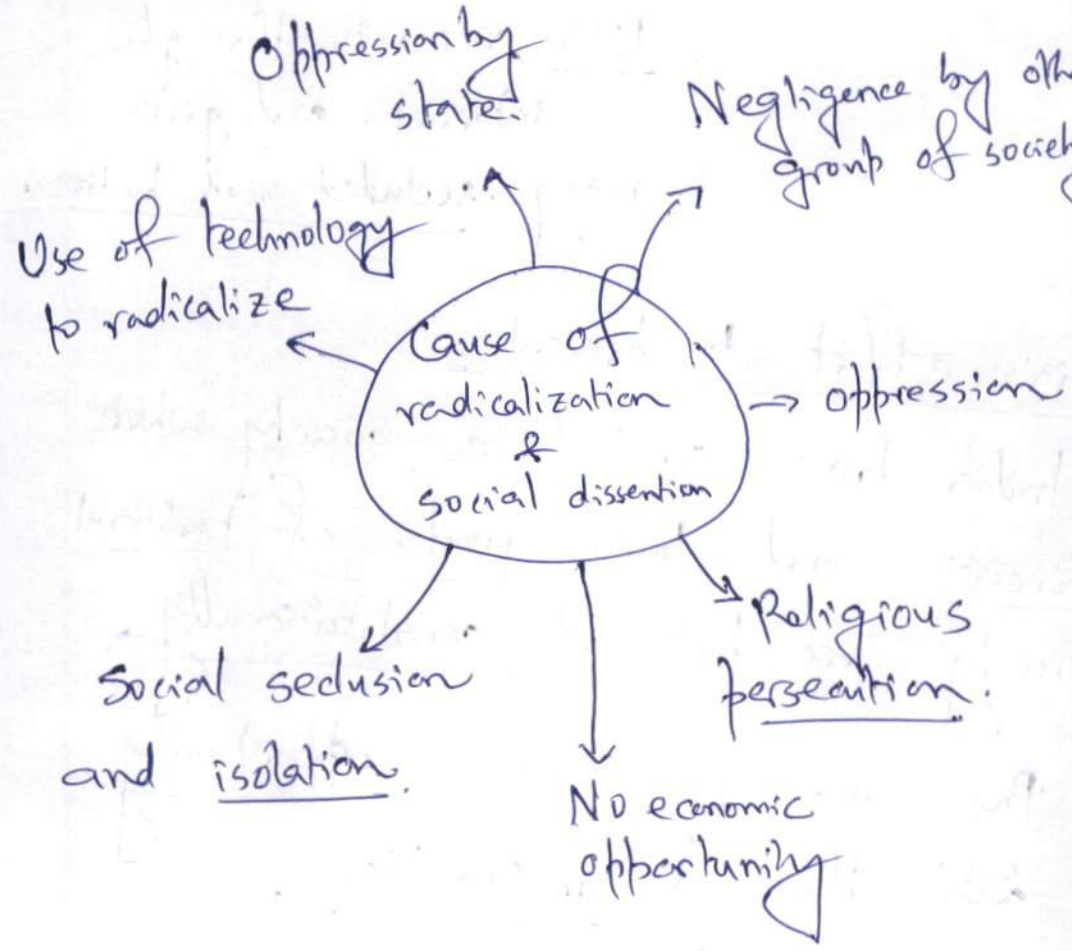
19. India needs to avert radicalisation and societal dissention, as internal faultlines are a breeding ground for cyber and transnational terrorism. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भारत को कट्टरपंथीकरण और सामाजिक मतभेदों को रोकने की आवश्यकता है, क्योंकि आंतरिक दरारें साइबर एवं पार-राष्ट्रीय आतंकवाद का जनन स्थल होती हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Radicalization refers to change of ideology towards extreme by continuous efforts by the extrimists which creates divisive forces in the society. Radicalization and societal dissentian are cause of global concerns in today's world.



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Challenge of cyber and transnational terrorism

- Youths are being radicalized easily over internet
- Problems of lone wolf attacks
- Cyber world is globally connected, thus attacking is easy from any place
- Extremmist orgs like ISIS, recruits through internet. and gives many secluded youth purpose.

India's effort to prevent:

① India has created a society where minorities and lower groups of traditional society are protected constitutionally.

② By creating economic opportunity and through reservation.

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③ Having strong surveillance networks and technological deterrence.

④ Various de-radicalization methods of showing empathy, cultural knowledge sharing etc.

⑤ Schemes like Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat.

Being a pluralistic country we need to ensure brotherhood among different groups to protect the country from radicalization and terrorism.

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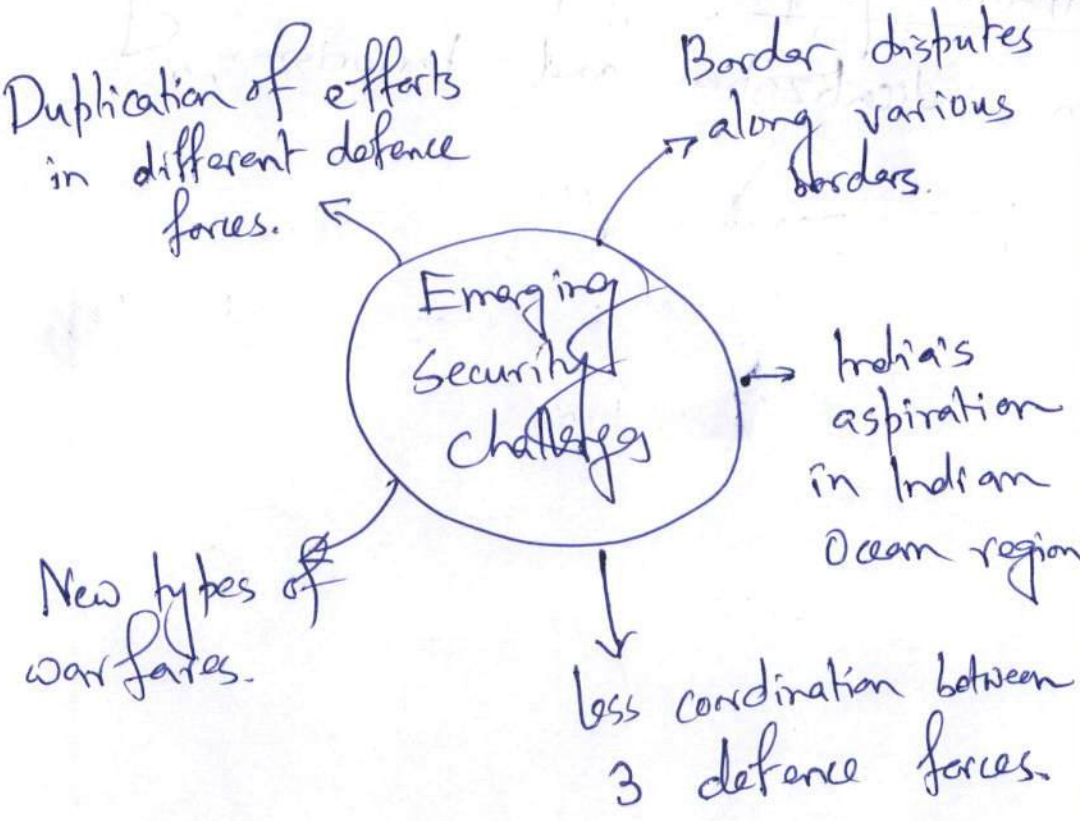
20. Given the emerging security challenges, discuss why the establishment of Integrated Theatre Commands is being seen as an important defence reform. **(250 words) 15**

उभरती हुई सुरक्षा चुनौतियों को देखते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्यों एकीकृत थिएटर कमान की स्थापना को महत्वपूर्ण रक्षा सुधार के रूप में देखा जा रहा है।

India currently has 17 commands in Army, Airforce and navy. Integrated theater command refers to single command where all three forces will be present and will act in coordinated way.



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Positive aspects of Integrated theater command

① It will ensure all aspects of defence w.r.t. a country is handled in a comprehensive manner.

② As happened during Balakot air strike lack of coordination resulted in loss of fighter aircrafts integrated command will reduce such damages.

③ It will be in lines with the modern western defence structure of USA, China, Russia etc.

④ It will reduce duplicacy in acquisition, training infrastructure

Challenges
- May not be effective for all borders.
- Existing long time structure
- Sudden reform may weaken our defence structure
- Resistance from different groups

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Way Forward:

→ As already we have 1 triservice command in Andaman Nicobar Island, we can gradually adopt this smoothly for other commands.

→ Total of 5 integrated theater command can be implemented over a stretch of 10 years.

Required test and simulations must be done before hand before introducing such big reform in our defence structure.